

## Berri scoffs at rightist plan

BEIRUT (R) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri on Friday rejected as "tragic and comic" a report that a new Lebanese peace plan is being drafted by right-wing Christian leaders. "We can only describe it as both tragic and comic," Mr. Berri, pro-Syrian leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia, told reporters. It was his first public response to the press report that Christians who opposed an earlier Syrian-backed peace accord were preparing their own plan to end 11 years of civil war. Some 800 people have been killed since the Syrian-mediated accord signed by three militia chiefs, including Mr. Berri, was wrecked by a headline Christian revolt in January. Mr. Berri accused Christians of exploiting a "Zionist-American onslaught against Syria... and worsening economic and social conditions in Lebanon" to further the latest plan, said to envisage limited reforms favouring Muslims.

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## Chernobyl death toll put at 13

MOSCOW (AP) — An American doctor treating victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident indicated on Friday that the death toll has reached 13. A Soviet newspaper said five were firefighters who braved fierce radiation to battle flames engulfing the nuclear reactor. Dr. Robert Gale, who left Moscow shortly after giving interviews to U.S. television correspondents, told ABC-TV's "Good Morning America" and the Cable News Network that only 24 of the 35 people previously listed in grave condition still were alive. "We are unfortunately having deaths on a continuing basis, although nothing happened in the last day," Dr. Gale said in the interview with CNN. He declined to say when the latest deaths occurred. But on Thursday, he told a news conference that 28 of the 35 most seriously injured were alive. Reports in three different Soviet newspapers on Friday identified eight people who died after the nuclear accident (See page 8).

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## King sends good wishes to Norway

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of congratulations to King Olav V of Norway on Friday on the occasion of Norway's National Day. The King wished King Olav V, the Norwegian government and people further success and prosperity.

## Runner leaves starting gate to 'run the world'

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — A Sudanese officer, carrying a burning charcoal ember in an Olympic torch, set off Friday on a 14-nation "race against time," launching the Sportaid ext-ravaganza to raise funds for African famine victims. Lt. Khalifa Omer ran under a broiling sun from a sports stadium some 4 kilometres to the Beit Al Khalifa square in nearby Omdurman on the first leg of a journey to end May 25 at the United Nations in New York. (See story on page 6) Omer was to fly later Friday from Khartoum to Athens, Greece, one of 12 European capitals where he will carry the torch to dramatise the plight of Africa's famine victims.

## Satti murder gun found in Ankara

ANKARA (R) — A handgun found in an Ankara park has been identified as that used to kill Jordanian First Secretary Ziad Satti last July, a senior police officer said Friday. The police officer told Reuters a gardener discovered the Soviet-made Mukarov semi-automatic 9-mm pistol in February, buried and wrapped in a plastic bag together with eight bullets. Ballistic experts identified it as the one used to kill Mr. Satti on July 24. There were no fingerprints. The gunman shot the envoy five times as he sat in his car at a traffic light in the Cankaya district of the city while on his way to work. The killer was never caught.

## French government beats censure motion

PARIS (AP) — The first censure motion against the two-month-old conservative French government was defeated on Friday, as expected, in the National Assembly. That automatically passed the bill giving it power to rule by decree on immediate economic issues such as privatisation of major banks and companies, as the government had made it an issue of confidence.

## Cook Island says no to Marcos, Duvalier

AUCKLAND (AP) — The prime minister of the Cook Islands said Friday he has turned down requests that his tiny South Pacific island nation grant sanctuary to deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. Sir Thomas Davis said he was approached by a Swiss banker who also sounded him out for a similar arrangement with former Haitian "President-for-life" Jean-Claude Duvalier. Davis did not say when the subject of havens in the South Pacific for Marcos and Duvalier were raised.

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# Khaddam: Syria will reply with all its force against Israeli attacks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam has been quoted as saying his country would respond with "all the potential it possesses" to any Israeli attack, and played down the chances of a U.S. military blow.

Mr. Khaddam made the statements in an interview published in the latest issue of the Paris-based Lebanese magazine Al Mostakbal, which goes on the newsstands on Saturday. Asked about "American threats" of action against Syria over charges of "terrorist" links, Mr. Khaddam was quoted as saying: "Despite all we hear about statements attributed to officials in that country, we would like to think there are persons who use their heads and are capable of assessing stands and calculating consequences."

"However, without talking too much about this subject, I say in a few words that Syria is not an easy prey and the road to it is not strewn with roses. The Syrians possess the means, will and determination to repel aggression and inflict harm on the aggressor. Syria is not seeking aggression, but we also hate to see it exercised against us."

Mr. Khaddam's interview follows an assertion in Washington that the U.S. government refuses to be pushed into acting against Syria until it evaluates evidence allegedly linking Damascus to recent guerrilla attacks in Europe.

"We are looking at the evi-

dence, and we and the other governments will make up our minds what is that we think needs to be done," Robert B. Oakley, director of the U.S. State Department's office for counter-terrorism, told a news conference Thursday.

"There are a lot of different elements to the relationship with Syria," Mr. Oakley said.

He was responding to a question about "evidence" from Britain, West Germany and Israel implicating Syria in a West Berlin bombing and an abortive attempt to smuggle a bomb aboard an Israeli El Al jetliner at London's Heathrow airport.

"I know people would like to push us into doing things or saying things which would be tantamount to push us into doing things, but we're not going to bite (do it)," Mr. Oakley said.

Mr. Khaddam denied that Syria has been involved in "terrorist" acts anywhere in Europe, saying: "All that is said about our support of terrorism is not true. These charges are only an excuse to prepare military aggression against us, but Syria is not afraid and the Syrians are not worried."

He said the Syrian government supports liberation forces such as the national resistance in Lebanon

and the Palestinians.

Mr. Khaddam also denied that Syria was preparing for war against Israel, but warned it will forcefully strike back if attacked.

"In view of the increasing Israeli threats, we emphasise that aggression against Syria is no longer a picnic. Syria will respond with all the potential it possesses," Mr. Khaddam said.

"We realise that aggression and expansion are part of the strategy of the Israelis, but we, too, have our policy based on defending our country and honour," he added.

Tension has been running high between Syria and Israel adversaries since Israel claimed the Syrians have advanced their tank positions in southeastern Lebanon forward toward Israeli lines.

The United States has urged both nations to exercise restraint.

### All 'quiet' on truce line

A report by U.N. observers along the Syria-Israel ceasefire line says there has been no build-up by either side despite tension between the two countries. Israeli military officials said Friday.

The routine report of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) said both Syria and Israel were fully observing the terms of their 1974 disengagement agreement in the Golan Heights, the officials said. UNDOF monitors military movement in the Golan Heights up to 25 kilometres from the ceasefire line.

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## Iraq reports new Gulf attack amid continuing battles on Haj Omran front

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq on Friday reported a new attack on shipping in the Gulf after announcing concerted air action against Iranian positions on the war-front with Iran on Thursday.

In Tehran, two Iranian leaders warned the U.S. against a military confrontation with Iran, saying it would have global consequences. Heavy fighting continued for a third straight day on the northern front at Haj Omran, 390 kilometres north of Baghdad, where Iraq has reported the capture of a

strategic mountain peak.

An Iraqi spokesman said Iraqi warplanes struck at an unidentified ship near Iran's Gulf coast on Friday, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman said on Baghdad Radio that Iraqi warplanes raided at 10:30 a.m. a "large maritime target," an Iraqi military byword for oil tankers sailing to and from Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

The raiding jets scored "accurate and effective hits" on the

vessel and returned to base, said the spokesman.

On Thursday, Iraq said its warplanes flew 165 sorties over Iranian troop concentrations and positions on the war front.

A war communiqué said all the aircraft returned safely to base after inflicting heavy losses.

Fifth Army Forces on the northern front have repelled an Iranian attack by two companies on a mountain peak recaptured by

(Continued on page 5)

## Tories slip to 3rd place in British poll

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservatives fell to third place in the latest British opinion poll on Friday, nearing an all-time low in popularity since she came to power seven years ago.

The results of a Gallup poll in the right-wing Daily Telegraph newspaper indicated that a swing away from Mrs. Thatcher, apparent since the start of the year, was now accelerating.

It gave the opposition Labour Party a popularity rating of 37 per cent, with the Liberal-Social Democratic Party (SDP) in second place with 32.5 per cent. The Conservatives trailed with 27.5 per cent, six points down on a Gallup poll taken last month.

The nationwide poll reflected results in local elections a week ago in which the Conservatives lost 700 municipal seats.

Friday's survey followed a troubled political week for Mrs. Thatcher in which the only bright news was Friday's announcement of a further fall in annual inflation to three per cent, an 18-year low.

Mrs. Thatcher was expected to accentuate her government's success in reducing inflation in a speech she was giving Friday evening to Scottish Conservatives at their annual conference.

But other statistics this week showed a further increase in unemployment and a fall in manufacturing output. The jobsless figure now stands at 3.2 million or more than 13 per cent of the population on a seasonally adjusted basis.

## Libya claims uncovering Egyptian sabotage group

LONDON (R) — Libya has discovered an Egyptian spy and sabotage network which helped guide U.S. warplanes in last month's raids on Tripoli and Benghazi, its official news agency JANA reported Friday.

"The network was entrusted with the task of monitoring military targets and guiding the raiding planes within the framework of coordination between American and Egyptian intelligence," it said.

JANA, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said the head of the two-year-old network, set up by Egyptian intelligence to gather information on

Libya's armed forces and carry out acts of espionage and sabotage, was arrested on April 15, the day of the raids.

It said two U.S.-made transmitters, able to guide aircraft to targets, were discovered the next day in areas of Benghazi and Tripoli attacked by U.S. warplanes. Libya said 39 people died in the raids.

It said another had been found when network head Muraji Hammudah Abu Azidah, an Egyptian citizen, was arrested.

The agency said the case had been referred to the public prosecution department "so that the courts may pass their verdict."

## Yugoslavia gets new leaders

BELGRADE (R) — Branko Mikulic, who took over as Yugoslavia's prime minister on Friday, is a hardliner and skilled organiser, while the new state president, Sman Hasanli, is the first ethnic Albanian to move into the largely figurehead post.

Mr. Mikulic, 58, a Croat from Bosnia-Herzegovina, earned a reputation for organisation as president of the organising committee for the successful 1984 Winter Olympics at Sarajevo, capital of his home republic.

His authoritarian image, which has made him unpopular in some political circles, stems from a tough internal line he has taken as one of the senior politicians in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. Mikulic has been criticised in official circles for coming down hard on intellectuals in Bosnia-Herzegovina and driving them out

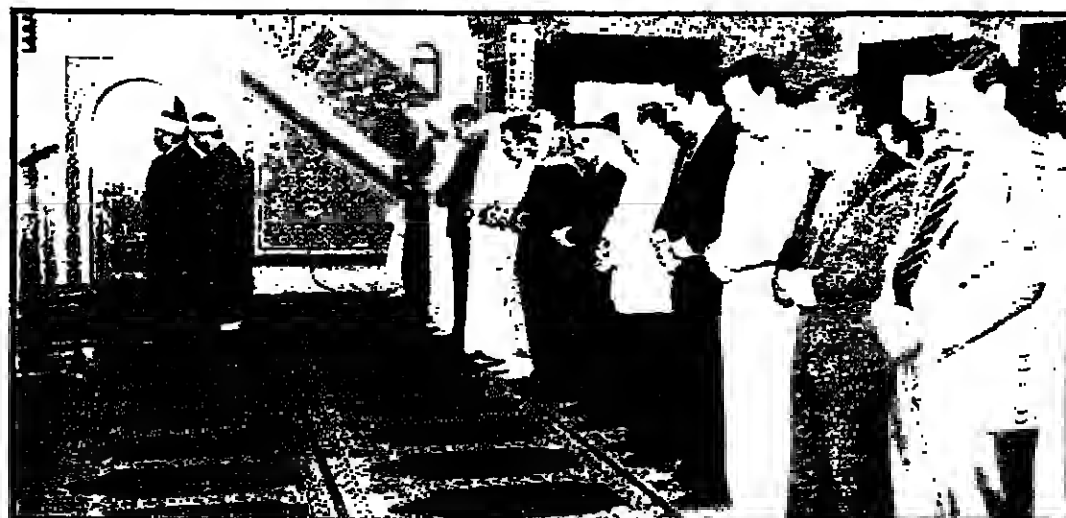
of the republic.

The Bosnian Communist Party leadership, in which Mr. Mikulic has been a key figure since the mid-60s, is known for using an iron hand against internal dissent among the heavy mixture of Muslims, Croats and Serbs that make up the local population.

Mr. Mikulic was born in the Bosnian town of Gornji Vakuf in 1928 and at 15, according to his official biography, joined Josef Broz Tito's partisans fighting Nazi and right-wing Yugoslav forces.

After the war he graduated from a higher economic school in Zagreb and began rising through the political apparatus of his home republic.

Many Yugoslavs say his personal acquaintance with Tito when the late Yugoslav leader visited Bosnia on bear-hunting trips furthered his advancement.



KING ATTENDS PRAYERS: His Majesty King Hussein on Friday attends prayers at the Fayha's Mosque in Amman accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al

Qasbi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Iba Shaker and a number of senior officials. Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Khayat delivered sermons at the prayers (Petra photo)

## Peres moves from 'territorial compromise' to 'power sharing'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres suggested on Friday that "power-sharing" rather than "territorial compromise" might pose the best prospect for a solution to the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Peres said he favoured a peace process beginning with more "self-administration" for the 800,000 West Bank Palestinians and moving towards "federation or confederation in the future."

Speaking to an international conference of mayors, Mr. Peres indicated that he has moved away from the traditional platform of his Labour Party, which advocates territorial compromise.

When you have two people living in the same land you have two possible solutions, either to divide the land or to share the government, either a territorial solution or a functional solution," Mr. Peres said.

"I believe the real opportunity is in the functional domain... starting with self-administration," Mr. Peres told the 14 mayors from the United States and Western Europe.

## Argentine ex-junta leaders sentenced

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Three former junta members were convicted of negligence for launching and losing the 1982 Falklands war with Britain and have been sentenced to up to 14 years in prison, a source within the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces said Friday.

The source said the council, Argentina's highest military tribunal, sentenced General Leopoldo Galtieri, a former president and army commander, to 12 years; former navy commander Admiral Jorge Anaya to 14 years in prison; and former air force chief Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo to eight.

The council source spoke on condition of anonymity. Reports of the council's decision, attributed to unidentified military sources, appeared in several Buenos Aires daily newspapers on Friday.

Gen. Hector Canale, prosecutor general of the armed forces, told AP he had yet to be officially informed and could not confirm the reports.

The verdict and sentences end a court-martial that began in November 1983. The proceedings were held behind closed doors for what were termed "reasons of national security."

The 74-day Falklands war was precipitated by Argentina's invasion of the disputed British islands off the Argentine coast on April 2, 1982.

There was no immediate official explanation of the differing sentences. Gen. Canale had asked for 12 years each for Gen. Galtieri and Adm. Anaya and eight for Gen. Lami Dozo.

Adm. Anaya was initially a staunch advocate of Argentina's invasion of the Falklands. But after the British sank his most heavily armed warship, the General Belgrano, he confined his fleet close to Argentina's shore

## Soviets protest U.S. comments over new arms draft treaty

GENEVA (R) — Soviet negotiators at the Geneva arms control talks on Friday protested at what they called one-sided and distorted comments by chief U.S. negotiator Max Kampelman on a Soviet draft treaty to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Soviet delegation, led by veteran negotiator Viktor Karpov, introduced the document at a meeting on Thursday of the three teams negotiating on strategic, intermediate and space weapons.

The unexpected session, called by the Soviet team, was held a week after the Geneva talks resumed following a two-month break.

Mr. Kampelman told a news conference in Bern on Thursday the draft treaty appeared to contain nothing new.

He said the document seemed merely to put in treaty form previous Kremlin proposals on intermediate-range nuclear forces

which Washington says are unacceptable.

In a written statement on Friday, the Soviet delegation said it "deems it necessary to call attention to the one-sided and distorted description of the Soviet proposal by the head of the U.S. delegation."

The statement said: "The Soviet Union's introduction of the draft agreement drawn up in a strictly legal form is a major development in the negotiations, testifying to the willingness of the Soviet side to implement fundamental decisions" taken at the Geneva superpower summit last November.

The Soviet team complained that Mr. Kampelman made the tabling of the Soviet document public while they had refrained from doing so to comply with an agreement between the two delegations to keep details of the talks confidential.

## NATO endorses controversial U.S. chemical weapons plan

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO said on Friday it had formally adopted a controversial plan for resumed U.S. production of chemical weapons after hearing objections from several West European allies.

A NATO spokesman said the alliance's defence planning council had adopted a "country chapter" for the United States which diplomats said meant a U.S. military objective to restart production of a new generation of nerve gas had been passed.

Belgium cleared the way for final adoption after approving the U.S. "force goal" while saying the new chemical arms could not be installed on Belgian territory.

Denmark, Norway and The Netherlands voiced similar objections to the U.S. plan in a three-hour meeting on Thursday of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ambassadors, urging Washington to give priority to arms control.

Diplomats added that though

the "force goal" had gone through, the qualified degree of support from the NATO allies might not satisfy the U.S. Congress which has to approve funding.

The United States says it has not produced chemical weapons since 1969. It argues that aging stocks have to be rejuvenated to offset a huge Soviet advantage in the field.

The new arms proposed are called binary weapons composed of two chemicals that are harmless individually but combine on explosion to form a lethal mixture.

The United States, aware of the domestic political problems that the sensitive issue could cause for its European allies, has said the new arms will be stockpiled in the United States and only moved to Europe in time of crisis.

Strongest opposition to the U.S. plan has come from The Netherlands where the centre-right government faces a touch-and-go general election next week.

## Yarmouk classes expected to resume this week

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Regular classes at Yarmouk University are expected to resume this week, following student riots which prompted the closure of the institution on Thursday, a senior official at the university said Friday.

The official, who preferred anonymity, said: "Hopefully, the classes will start this week."

The official, who was contacted by the Jordan Times over the phone, refused to give any date.

However, a number of professors and a police source put Monday as the probable date for the resumption of regular courses at the university.

Three students died and 18 policemen and several other students were injured in rioting at the institution on Thursday.

An official spokesman for the Ministry of Interior reported the deaths and injuries on Thursday and said that police were in control of the situation.

Following is the text of the statement which was issued by the Ministry of Interior on Thursday.

"Yarmouk University over the past two years has witnessed a number of demonstrations and acts of rioting within its campus and the university administration had been trying its best to settle all problems through dialogue and discussion."

"It was also noticed that the instigators among the students have been the same group of troublemakers in every incident, and whose numbers did not exceed several tens of students."

"This same group has been able to organise a demonstration on the campus against a university decision to charge fees for practical training to be offered to engineering students. Although the university authorities later reduced the fees to a mere JD 15, the same group of saboteurs maintained its acts of instigating students to hold demonstrations through disrupting courses and causing confusion."

"These actions forced the university council to dismiss 32 of the troublemakers from academic terms starting in summer and after the final examinations for the current academic year had been completed, so that the dismissed students would not lose the benefit of the current term. The measures were taken in implementation of the university regulations and with the purpose of preserving positive and stable atmosphere that can help all students to continue their studies in a quiet and convenient climate free of all confusion and demagoguery."

"On the morning of Tuesday, May 13, 1986, the university authorities noticed that the troublemakers started to distribute statements to the rest of the students inciting them to gather at the campus, and succeeded in collecting several hundreds who marched in a demonstration, with some of them assaulting university staff, one of whom was injured and taken to hospital for treatment. This incident prompted the university administration to enlist the help of police in Irbid to settle the disturbances."

"Police came and positioned themselves outside the campus to prevent any suspected elements from infiltrating the ranks of students and exploiting the incidents for other purposes."

"But in the meantime, the students continued to gather around and demonstrate inside the campus until late in the evening when they held a sit-in inside the buildings so that they could resume disturbances on the following day, Wednesday, May 14. The disturbance continued on Wednesday with students causing much confusion and damage, and storming examination halls where they destroyed examination papers and attacked teachers and fired other students to leave the hall."

"All throughout Wednesday

(Continued on page 5)







## Alia seeking syndicated loan for Airbus purchase

AMMAN (R) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is seeking a \$70 to \$80 million loan to finance initial payment for 12 Airbus passenger jets worth \$600 million, banking sources told Reuters on Thursday.

The sources had no other details of the planned loan, for which the state-owned airline has received government authorisation, but said the aircraft deal would be financed through leasing arrangements with banks mandated to raise the loan.

Alia, which raised a \$20-million, two-year syndicated credit in last March, would have no difficulty raising the new loan, the sources added.

The airline signed a contract in Paris last Friday for six A310-300s and six smaller A320 jets from the Airbus Industrie consortium, which groups manufacturers from France, West Germany, Britain and Spain.

It also took options on three more A310-300s, which seat 191 passengers and four narrow-bodied A320s.

The Airbus will start replacing Alia's aging fleet of Boeing 707 and 727 jets from the first quarter of 1987.

Alia is expected to decide on which engines will power the new aircraft later this month.

## Experts find Bronze Age city at Tel Al Sadia

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of British excavators Thursday made two archaeological discoveries in the northern Jordan Valley area of Tel Al Sadia where they found a large city dating back to the Bronze Age and a courtyard from the first era of Islam.

The team of archaeologists from the British Museum are currently excavating the Tel Al Sadia area in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities and Yarmouk University.

Mr. Jonathan Top, head of the team, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the city, located on top of Sadia hill, has no walls to protect it which indicates that it was erected in a period of peace. Mr. Top added that the team's studies on the Tel area revealed that the city was devastated in 2800 B.C. by a huge fire. The team also discovered a large cemetery dating back to 1250 B.C. — the end of the Late Bronze Age and the beginning of the First Iron Age.

The walls of tombs were cut from the inside which suggests that the city's inhabitants passed through period when they lived in fear and used the tombs for hideouts, Mr. Top explained.

According to the team's studies, the Tel was uninhabited for 150 years after the city was burnt by the fire and later people resettled in the area after the city was transformed into an industrial centre with the majority of the population working in weaving and textiles.

The team also discovered a courtyard at the bottom of the Tel and they suggested this was used as a stopover place by Umayyad caravans.

## Four people receive treatment for road accident injuries

AMMAN (J.T.) — A number of traffic accidents over the weekend in different parts of the Kingdom resulted in four casualties and all the injured people were reported to be in good conditions, according to reports in the local Arabic daily newspapers.

One report said that eight-year-old A. Esu Ahmad was admitted to Al Bashir Hospital in Amman after she was hit by a minibus. The driver of the vehicle was identified as Kh. M.

Also on Thursday, a truck driven by Ibrahim Sayed from Egypt went off the road when the driver lost control of his vehicle on the ring road at Qweismeh. The driver was immediately admitted to Al Bashir Hospital for treatment, according to the report.

A head-on collision at Treibil injured one of the drivers. Mob-

ammad Labad, 52, who was taken to Ruweished centre for treatment.

The collision, according to the report, occurred when a tanker-truck with Kuwaiti number plates crashed into another tanker-truck coming from the opposite direction and also Kuwaiti number plates.

Another tanker-truck accident left Musa Abdullah, 74, with bruises and minor injuries when his truck, registered in Kuwait, went off the road near Ruweished. The casualty was admitted to Mafrag Government Hospital for treatment.

A report in Sawt Al Shaab newspaper said a 14-year-old girl was admitted to Wadi Musa medical centre after she had been bitten by a scorpion on her right hand.

## ACC starts procedures to reschedule farmers' loans

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) has instructed all its branches around the country to embark on the procedure of rescheduling farmers' loans due for payment up to December 31, 1985, ACC Director General Sami Suma announced Friday.

He said that the ACC will now request farmers to pay the still unsettled loans in instalments, to be spread over the coming five years and in a manner convenient for farmers. This year the farmers

will only be asked to pay the instalments due for 1986, he explained.

Referring to a government decision to exempt farmers from paying interest due on these loans, Dr. Suma said that the government will settle this issue by paying JD 1,241,933 to the ACC on behalf of farmers. ACC branches around the Kingdom, he added, are now informing farmers of these measures and urging them to pay back their loans in due course.

## Young artists display distinctive styles at school's exhibition

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Covering the walls of the French Cultural Centre this week — like a rich and colourful wallpaper — are over 350 paintings by the students from the College of the Sisters of Nazareth. Four deep and side by side, the paintings in this now annual, and always enjoyable, event are mostly the work of the six classes of 14 to 17 year old students taught by Jordanian artist Fouad Mimi. Fifty have been submitted from the rest of the school.

Framed in white cardboard, the subject matter of the paintings varies, but more often than not it seems that the local landscapes and the people that inhabit them have been the main source of the girls' inspiration. This is partly due to Mr. Mimi's influence as he encourages the students to look around when out on a picnic and to take photographs. Mostly, however, it is the girls themselves who wish to depict these scenes, for as Mr. Mimi laughingly says: "They ask me to tell them what to do, so I tell them and then they go and do something else!"

### History of art

Mr. Mimi considers it more important to teach the students about the history of art as he believes this builds up their confidence. "I show them samples from each school, each period of

art, and sometimes, a student who has produced something good can relate to it and this gives them the courage to go on and develop their idea," said Mr. Mimi.

Perhaps because of this approach, some of the students are already developing their own style, their pieces being readily picked out from among the rest. Take, for example, the work of 16 year old Abeer Abu Hwaig whose landscapes are made up of thick brushstrokes of colour. In front of a row of trees she has depicted a little lake entirely composed of blocky shades of blue that gradually pales, showing that Abeer has seen how light plays on water and has tried to catch its effect.

Duriya Mango has also produced some very interesting and distinctive work. The characteristic feature of her paintings being large swirls of colour. In an almost abstract landscape a large mass of rushing pink is pierced by sharp points of black that seem to play out from the centre. Another lovely piece by Duriya is of a woman, her head haloed by a mass of thick red hair, dancing. The angle of the body, its position in



IFTAR — His Majesty King Hussein hosted an Iftar banquet at Al Hussein Youth City on Thursday evening and performed prayers with invited guests. Attending the banquet were Their Royal Highnesses Prince Mohammad and Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief of the

Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Staker and cabinet members. Also present were members of the Upper House of Parliament, Islamic religious leaders and members of the Islamic diplomatic corps in Jordan (Petra photo)

## TCC plans more phone services for next 5 years

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 1986-1990 five-year development plan for the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) aims to raise the telephone service to 16 percent by the end of 1990 in Jordan, up from the present six per cent, and this means providing 16 telephone lines for every 100 people, TCC Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail said Friday.

Quoted by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ismail said that under the new plan, an additional 425 cities and villages will be provided with automatic telephone exchanges. He said that improved communications are expected to stem migration from rural to urban regions.

Mr. Ismail was speaking on the eve of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Day which falls on May 17. He said that this year ITU has adopted the slogan of "partners in progress" which, he continued, reflects the significant role telecommunications can play in the social and economic development of nations.

Mr. Ismail said the government has been supporting the TCC's programmes and projects in a bid to help develop the country and to achieve further progress. He went on to say that boosting telecommunications services in Jordan means developing the country in many respects. "Both the TCC and the public are partners in the process of achieving progress," he added.

Founded in 1965, ITU became a specialised agency of the United Nations in 1947. It acts to encourage world cooperation in the use of telecommunications, to promote technical development and to harmonise international policies in the field. ITU's present membership is 160 and its headquarters are in Geneva.

## Cabinet okays plan to organise poultry sector

AMMAN (Petra) — The government has given the go ahead for a plan designed to organise the poultry sector in the Kingdom and has decided to establish a company to supervise the activities and programmes in this sector. A cabinet announcement issued Thursday said that the projected company will set up five slaughter houses and will include shareholders from the public and the private sectors.

The Social Security Corporation and the Pension Fund will each contribute JD 1.5 million, the Ministry of Supply will provide JD 100,000 and the Agricultural Credit Corporation and the Industrial Development Bank will each contribute JD 500,000 to the capital of the new company, a cabinet statement said. The cabinet decision was based on recommendations submitted by a special committee headed by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud.

### Transport study

The cabinet also decided to cooperate with an international firm in conducting a study on the transport situation in Jordan. The cabinet allocated JD 2,000 to help cover the cost of conducting the study and decided to authorise Minister of Planning Taber Kana'an to sign the agreement with the firm on behalf of the Jordanian government.

## Corporation to hand over keys for Abu Nuseir units soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Housing Corporation has prepared a list of beneficiaries who will shortly be handed keys to their housing units at Abu Nuseir housing estate, north west of Amman, near Jubaila, according to a spokesman for the corporation who told the Jordan Times that the handing over of keys could take place in two weeks' time when the corporation's director general, Mr. Shafiq Zawaideh, returns from a visit abroad.

The housing units were to have been delivered to beneficiaries by May 15, according to an announcement to the press by Mr. Zawaideh last month, but due to unspecified reasons the date has been put off.

According to a report in Al Dustour Arabic daily newspaper, 1,000 beneficiaries have completed procedures and have paid the advance fee of 10 per cent of the total cost of the unit. The report also said that only these beneficiaries will be eligible to receive units at Abu Nuseir.

The paper quoted corporation sources as saying that 2,400 units have not yet been sold to government employees and that very few applications were submitted for ownership. These units will be offered to the public and non-government employees at a later date, the paper added.

The report went on to say that commercial stores will be offered for rent at the rate of JD 25 per square metre and will also be offered to the public.

ered to the public.

Mr. Zawaideh said in a newspaper interview with Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper that all services for the housing estate, including schools, electricity, health services and a shopping centre have been installed and schools on the estate will open for the coming scholastic year.

A special committee has been formed to supervise technical and administrative issues at Abu Nuseir estate until a municipality for the 3,500 housing units is formed, Mr. Zawaideh said. But, he continued, owners cannot let their units or sell them without prior approval from Housing Corporation and through cooperation with the supervising committee.

Beneficiaries living on the estate cannot change the structure of the building, build or pull down any part of the building in accordance with the corporation's regulations and in implementation of a contract signed by the beneficiary, Mr. Zawaideh added. He said that the corporation will shortly invite members of the public, army personnel and expatriates to apply for units at Abu Nuseir.

The beneficiaries are paying the corporation the cost of the units in instalments extending, in some cases for 20 years, but they are not paying for the cost of the infrastructure and the laying of water, telephone and electricity networks and the wastewater treatment plant.

## Hamzeh returns from WHO meetings in Geneva

Organisation's 39th session denounces Israel for refusing admission to fact-finding mission

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Zaid Hamzeh, Minister of Health and current president of the 39th meeting of the World Health Organisation (WHO), Friday returned to Amman from Geneva where he chaired the organisation's two-weeks of meetings which discussed health standards throughout the world and means to achieve international health cooperation in order to contribute towards providing health for all by the year 2000.

Prior to his departure, Dr. Hamzeh held a press conference in Geneva during which he answered questions raised by the media men and briefed journalists on the outcome of the meetings' deliberations. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which reported the minister's meeting with the press, did not give information on the issues raised in the press conference.

At the end of the WHO meetings on Thursday evening, Dr. Hamzeh delivered a closing speech in which he said: "During our meetings, we have discussed health problems throughout the world and reviewed health achievements made by member nations in a bid to realise the WHO aim of reaching a working health situation for the world's peoples."

Dr. Hamzeh told the meeting that the differences in health standards and services throughout the world has rendered it difficult for WHO to draw up and implement its international health strategy to bring about health for all by the year 2000.

What makes it harder for the implementation of the WHO strategy is the deteriorating situation in the world economy in general and in the developing nations in particular, Dr. Hamzeh said in his address to the final WHO meeting.

International cooperation

Dr. Hamzeh also emphasised the importance of international cooperation to implement WHO's health strategy. He said that cooperation is needed to overcome the "health crisis" otherwise there will be an increase in diseases, particularly children's diseases, and it will be difficult for any developing country to achieve progress in health fields.

Dr. Hamzeh also pointed out other subjects discussed during the WHO meetings, such as the dangers of smoking, the rationalisation of drug consumption and the importance of breast feeding.

Dr. Hamzeh's speech also raised an important issue, currently emphasised by all international health organisations regarding immunising the world's children against all diseases.

### Awards

During the closing session, Dr. Hamzeh also distributed prizes to four renowned medical doctors in honour of their achievements in health-related fields.

Dr. Black and Dr. Klined of Australia were awarded the Darling Institute awards for their efforts in combating malaria. Leon Bernards' award was given to Dr. Koni of Nigeria for his efforts in social and community health. Dr. Ali Tawfik Shousha's award was presented to Dr. Mohammad Laby Ibrahim of Egypt in appreciation for his services in some regions of Egypt.

In another development during the closing session, the WHO meeting also denounced the Israeli occupation authorities for refusing to admit a WHO team to the West Bank. The team had been entrusted with studying the health situation of Palestinian citizens living in the occupied West Bank.

Jordan and Lebanon participated in drafting the article to denounce the Israeli authorities and the draft was prepared in cooperation with delegates from Syria and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society.

The WHO meeting also approved a Moroccan request regarding Morocco's admission into the WHO regional office for the Mediterranean area instead of the WHO regional office for Europe.

Last year, WHO accepted Israel's admission into the WHO European office instead of the WHO Mediterranean office.

## Cropping patterns have helped regulate agribusiness, ministry official says

AMMAN (Petra) — Initial results from the application of the agricultural cropping pattern system in agriculture are encouraging and the government is determined to go ahead with applying the system in cooperation with farmers and crop producers in Jordan, Mr. Said Al Zuhair, director of agricultural planning at the Ministry of Agriculture, said Friday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Zuhair said that his ministry will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the results since the application of the system was introduced in 1985. However, initial results indicate that the farmers were, in the majority of cases, very cooperative and achieved good results and a bumper output, Mr. Zuhair continued.

The need for the application of the cropping pattern system was primarily due to the development of agriculture in Jordan and the modern techniques that have been used in the production and processing of crops over the past years which together resulted in a noticeable increase in output, in turn creating a marketing problem, Mr. Zuhair explained. He went on to say that the new system aims at organising production with the purpose of providing sufficient supplies of all types of crops for the local market and leaving a surplus for export.

The application of the system is not an interference in the farmers' work but is rather a means for organising Jordan's agricultural production for the benefit of farmers and the national economy, Mr. Zuhair stressed.

Under the new system, he continued, Jordan has started to produce sufficient onions, potatoes, garlic, carrots and fodder, to suffice the local market, a situation which had not been possible under previous circumstances. The system also helps avoid the problem of huge surpluses of certain types of crops and the absence from the market of others which were in great demand by the public and which were previously imported from abroad, he said. The system also helps to stabilise prices, Mr. Zuhair pointed out. The application of the system, he added, also makes it possible for farmers to control the use of water and helps them to reclaim new land suitable for certain crops for which there is a ready market.

The agricultural pattern system has been successfully applied in the high, rain-fed regions of the Kingdom and later it was applied in the Jordan Valley region, especially to regulate the production of tomatoes, cucumbers, aubergines and marrows under plastic cover, Mr. Zuhair said.

### Incentives

In its drive to encourage local farmers to adopt the system and to make larger profits, the following incentives have been offered:

1- The government has been advising farmers and guiding them about the production of certain types of cereals, onions and potatoes which are needed in Jordan and has promised to buy these crops at very good prices.

2- The Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) has been purchasing the tomato, aubergine and marrow crops for export and paying highly profitable prices to the farmers, provided that producers have been applying the agricultural cropping pattern system.

3- The government has decided to pay JD 15 as a subsidy to farmers for every dunum of land in the Jordan Valley planted with tomatoes and JD 10 for each dunum in the highlands grown with the same crop.

4- The government has been purchasing surplus tomatoes for processing.

5- The government has been providing protection for local production by banning imports of crops that can be produced locally.

In order to provide the subsidy, the Ministry of Agriculture has been preparing lists of farmers who have been applying the cropping system and through a special committee it will pay local producers all the money they have been promised, probably in July, Mr. Zuhair pointed out.

Regarding violators and those who do not apply the system, Mr. Zuhair said that they could face any or a combination of the following penalties:

1- Each farmer will be fined JD 25 to JD 50 for every dunum of land grown with crops in excess of the permitted area.

2- AMPCO will refrain from purchasing crops from farmers who do not apply the cropping system.

3- The Ministry of Agriculture will stop subsidising the cost of water provided for irrigation and the charge for water will rise from three fils to 15 fils per cubic metre.




Only the Tafilah and Ma'an districts have been excluded from the system in the light of studies which showed that insufficient areas of land are being exploited for crops in the two regions.

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# Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: **MUHAMMAD AMAD**  
 Editor: **GEORGE S. HAWATMEH**  
 Senior Editor: **RAMEL C. RHOUD**  
 Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6718, Amman, Jordan.  
 Telephone: 66324, 66325, Telex: 2297 JORDAN  
 Teletype: JORDIMES, Amman, Jordan.  
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## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

## Al Ra'i: No victory for any party

THE events at Yarmouk University on Thursday came as a natural result of ill behaviour on the part of groups of people who harbour evil intentions towards this country. The innocent victims who fell as a result of the clashes were a loss for the whole country as much as for their own families and parents. What happened at Yarmouk should serve as a lesson for all, so that similar problems can be avoided in the future. What is required is a serious effort on the part of all students and parents and the university administration to bring about reconciliation and appeasement so that no ill-intention is allowed to linger, and so that no such tragedy can be repeated. What happened at Yarmouk was not a victory for any party against another, nor was it a defeat of any one; and the events were regrettable things that should have been avoided in time. We are pained to see our sons causing trouble to their university and deeply sorry for the death of their colleagues as a result of the ill-behaviour of a group of irresponsible students. Our Jordanian family has always hosted of the strong relations among its members, and we should never allow other incidents to mar this image in the future.

## Al Dustour: Feeling sorry for the loss of life

WE cannot help feeling sorry for the death of the students at Yarmouk University, and also over the bloody events that occurred at the campus over the past three days leading to this tragedy. Those who fell as a result are our sons and daughters, and those who were injured including the policemen are all our brothers and kinsmen. We are pained to see damage done to the university and injury inflicted on our people, but we have to realise at the same time that this has come about as a direct result of the irresponsible and rash behaviour of a certain group of students who went astray. The ministry of Interior's statement about the events gave sufficient clarification but failed to mention the root causes of these sorrowful incidents and the climate that led to the clashes and the spirit of mutiny among the students over the past two years. However, what is required now is an appeasement and a settlement of the issue, away from violence, and in a spirit of cooperation and true and serious efforts towards bringing about reconciliation. Both the students and the university administration should offer a compromise and should meet and discuss their problems in a peaceful manner.

## Sawt Al Shaab: Struggle against Israel enters 38th year

THE Palestine tragedy was a very bitter thing for the Arabs in general and a start of sufferings for the Palestinians in particular. The conspiracy carried out by the Zionists 38 years ago was only the beginning of the plot against the Arab nation. The Israelis who have been committing crimes against the Palestinians are pursuing their policies with terrorist actions against the people of Palestine and the Arab nation at large. The Israelis are accusing the Arabs who try to regain their rights as terrorists and alleging that Arab countries are supporting such terrorists; indeed forgetting about the terrorist actions of the Zionist leaders over the past half century in Palestine. The Israelis are driving to impose on the Arab Nation their own concept of peace by dominating the Arab region and preventing any Arab country from trying to regain Arab rights and territory. All that Israel is doing now is totally rejected by the Arab Nation since all that peace it brings about is only a ploy designed to pave the way for Israel's domination of Arab region. If Israel wants peace it must first implement U.N. resolutions and recognise the rights of others in their homeland.

Thursday's

## Al Ra'i: 38 years of enemy at door

THE first phase of a conspiracy to occupy Palestine started 38 years ago and the Zionist movement continued its drive in the subsequent years to occupy all of Palestine and drive all its indigenous population away from it. This major conspiracy was the most sinister terrorist action carried out against any people throughout history. Since that conspiracy in 1948 many more crimes have been committed against the innocent people of Palestine at the hand of the Israelis and the Zionists, and massacres similar to those carried out at Deir Yassin and Nahhalin were enacted against the Palestinian people in other parts of Palestine and in Arab countries. Those terrorists who committed these crimes are now in power in Israel, consecrating terrorism and devoting their time and effort for serving the Zionist movement's purposes and objectives. The conspiracy 38 years ago continues today and the Israelis are now enlisting European allies after the Americans to carry out a crusade against the Arab and Muslim people in Arab countries.

## Al Dustour: Jordan continues to work for Arab unity

KING Hussein's continued visits and dialogue with Arab heads of state especially with the leaders of Egypt, Iraq and Syria reflect Jordan's determination to build bridges of cooperation and coordination among the Arabs and to reestablish pan-Arab solidarity. The King's visit to Baghdad and his talks with President Saddam Hussein falls within this policy and within the context of Jordan's strategy to forge a joint Arab action. This is a priority in inter-Arab relations at present, because solidarity in the face of the common challenges is a strong weapon for this nation with which it can confront the enemy and thwart all conspiracies and plots. Solidarity among Arabs displays self-confidence and a determination for serious endeavours designed to rescue Arab land and free our kinsmen under Israeli rule. Jordan believes that Arab strength lies in its unity and solidarity and will continue to work to achieve that goal.

## Egyptian-Libyan rivalry in Sudan enters new phase

By Hamza Hendawi  
Reuter

KHARTOUM — The subtle rivalry between Egypt and Libya to gain influence in neighbouring Sudan has entered a new phase with Sadeq Al Mahdi at the helm of a new Sudanese government.

Diplomats say Mahdi, weighed down with acute economic problems and a bush war in southern Sudan, has little choice but to keep both Egypt and Libya jockeying for leverage.

They say Mahdi, sworn in last week as head of Sudan's first democratic government in 17 years, has to balance generous aid from Libya against strong historical links with Egypt.

For a decade until the ouster of President Jaafar Numeiri in April 1985, Egypt and Sudan were at loggerheads with Libya.

They repeatedly accused Colonel Muammar Qadhafi of meddling in their internal affairs and sought U.S. military assistance in the face of what they saw as Libyan threats.

But in the past year, Sudan has embarked on a rapprochement with Libya, which has provided free oil and military support and made a merger offer.

Egypt, its ties with Libya still strained, has watched with concern. Egyptian worries have been compounded by rejecting Khartoum's call to extradite Numeiri and by Sudan suspending a 1982

integration pact.

Libya's interest in Sudan is part of Qadhafi's dream of Arab unity and spreading Arab nationalism. Egypt has traditionally concerned itself with events in Sudan to protect its share of the water from the River Nile — its lifeline — and ties go back to pharaonic times.

Diplomats said the 50-year-old British-educated Mahdi could try to play off the two neighbours against each other to reap what each could offer in financial, military and economic aid.

This strategy bore fruit for the interim military government after Numeiri's overthrow. Khartoum succeeded in enlisting military support from Egypt and Libya to

counter stepped-up rebel activity in the south last March.

Libya, which until Numeiri's downfall supported the rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), lent Khartoum two bombers to use against them. Egypt also responded with arms.

Diplomats expect Mahdi will look to Libya and other oil-rich Arab countries for financial assistance to ease Sudan's awesome economic problems.

The country is on the verge of bankruptcy, burdened by a foreign debt estimated at \$10 billion, falling export earnings and inflation running at 40 per cent.

But closer ties with Libya could jeopardise Mahdi's desire to repair relations with the United States, its main aid donor.

The United States, which is hostile to Qadhafi, has already expressed dismay at the Khartoum-Tripoli thaw.

The U.S. last month evacuated more than 200 embassy staff and dependents from Khartoum after an employee was shot and badly wounded just hours after American jets bombed Tripoli.

"If Mahdi wants relations with Washington back to normal, the U.S. embassy must first have its staff back in place," said a senior Arab diplomat.

"To do this, the Americans must be convinced Khartoum is secure. This will be at the expense of Libya's presence."

The diplomat said Mahdi, who

led a Libyan-backed attempt to topple Numeiri in the 1970s, has already made discreet moves to trim Libyan elements in Khartoum.

Mahdi, meanwhile, has been sending mixed signals to Cairo on the future of relations. He has spoken publicly of the historic ties which bind Egypt and Sudan, but sharply criticised relations with Egypt under Numeiri.

He called for a full review of relations and said he would press demands for the extradition of Numeiri, who has been living in Cairo since his overthrow. Sudan wants Numeiri to stand trial on charges of corruption and helping to transfer Ethiopian Jews to Israel through Sudan in 1984-85.

## Soviet foreign policy control shifts from ministry to party

By Oliver Wates  
Reuter

MOSCOW — The focus of Soviet foreign policy-making appears to be shifting from the foreign ministry to the ruling Communist Party following the departure last July of powerful veteran Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, according to Western diplomats.

A central figure is former Washington ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, who was brought back to Moscow to a key party job by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev in March after more than 24 years in one of the world's top diplomatic posts, they said.

Kremlin-watchers at Western embassies say Dobrynin is the effective head of the International Department of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Under the Soviet system, real decision-making power lies with the party while ministries are largely executive bodies that put party policies into practice.

During Gromyko's 28-year stewardship the foreign ministry became an exception.

But with Gromyko's departure the centre of gravity seems to have begun a shift from the ministry to the party.

According to Western diplomats, Georgy Kornienko, a specialist on the United States, is reported to be moving over from the foreign ministry to join fellow heavyweight Vadim Zagladin as joint first deputy heads of the department.

Kornienko served at the Washington embassy in 1960-65, during Dobrynin's stint as ambassador, and also worked in the foreign ministry's U.S. department, the diplomats say.

Dobrynin, 66, was appointed a central committee secretary in March, a post ranking just below the ruling politburo. Since then he has been prominent in welcoming committees and during meeting with visiting foreign dignitaries such as Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who was in Moscow last week.

This reinforces the view that he has effectively taken over from veteran Boris Ponomarev, who stepped down from the politburo in March after many years with an important foreign policy role.

The diplomats said they expected the newly reinforced International Department to take prime responsibility for East-West relations, with Kornienko handling the United States and Zagladin Western Europe.

Under the new scenario, the foreign ministry would concentrate on less-prestige fields such as ties with the Third World.

The foreign ministry is headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, "formerly party leader of the southern republic of Georgia and a politician who had little foreign policy experience before his appointment last July."

Shevardnadze hinted at the idea of greater central control of foreign policy at the party congress last March with a suggestion that foreign policy organs should not consider themselves above criticism.

The only officially publicised move in recent weeks has been the promotion of Anatoly Kovalyov from the rank of a deputy foreign minister to be a first deputy minister, the post also held by Kornienko.

The Western diplomats said ambassador to Paris Yuli Vorontsov was rumoured to have been also promoted to be a first deputy foreign minister. Vorontsov is another former associate of Dobrynin with experience in the Washington embassy in 1966-77.

Gorbachev has also presided over change in the propaganda field over the past few months, setting up a single, centralised entity for both internal and external publicity.

The diplomats say the central committee's International Information Department, formerly headed by Yevgeny Zamiatin, has been absorbed into the propaganda department.

Overall control is exercised by Alexander Yakovlev, who like Dobrynin was brought into the top echelon as a party secretary in March.

The abrasive Zamiatin's recent appointment as ambassador to London has effectively removed him from the centre of power for the time being, the diplomats said.

The dispersal of his department has been completed with the appointment of his two former first deputies as editor of an ideological magazine and head of a copyright agency.

## Tunisian cabinet changes pose succession question

By Souhayr Belhassen  
Reuter

TUNIS — A flurry of cabinet changes by a revitalised President Habib Bourguiba has eroded the power of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

But diplomats and politicians say it is unclear whether they affect the long-running issue of Tunisia's presidential succession.

Mzali, the 82-year-old President's designated successor, has lost his personal control of the interior ministry and seen his closest associates dismissed in the recent changes.

Yet diplomats and politicians question whether Bourguiba's weekly cabinet reshuffles since April 7 will end up by touching Mzali himself.

In a marked change of presidential style in the past six months, Bourguiba has taken in hand day-to-day government business, radically altering the political patchwork.

His switch to a more active role follows a period of temporarily restricted activity following a recurrence of heart problems in November, 1984.

Since Mzali's appointment in 1980, he had confined himself to laying down the broad outlines of policy.

Briskly taking up the reins again, he has launched a major anti-corruption campaign in recent months as a result of which his wife's son-in-law, among other prominent personalities considered close to her, was jailed for fraud.

His wife, Wassila Bourguiba, was also disgraced and no longer

lives in Carthage Palace.

Bourguiba also dismissed his own son, who he publicly rebuked for intervening in favour of an accused in the corruption investigation, from the post of adviser to the president last December.

In six announcements of cabinet changes this year, he has sacked eight ministers.

Three close associates of Mzali were sacked in the changes — Civil Service Minister Mzari, Cherki, who was his right-hand man, Education Minister Frej Cheddi and Culture Minister Bechir Ben Slama. A diplomat here describes the dismissals as an "erosion of Mzali's influence on the government."

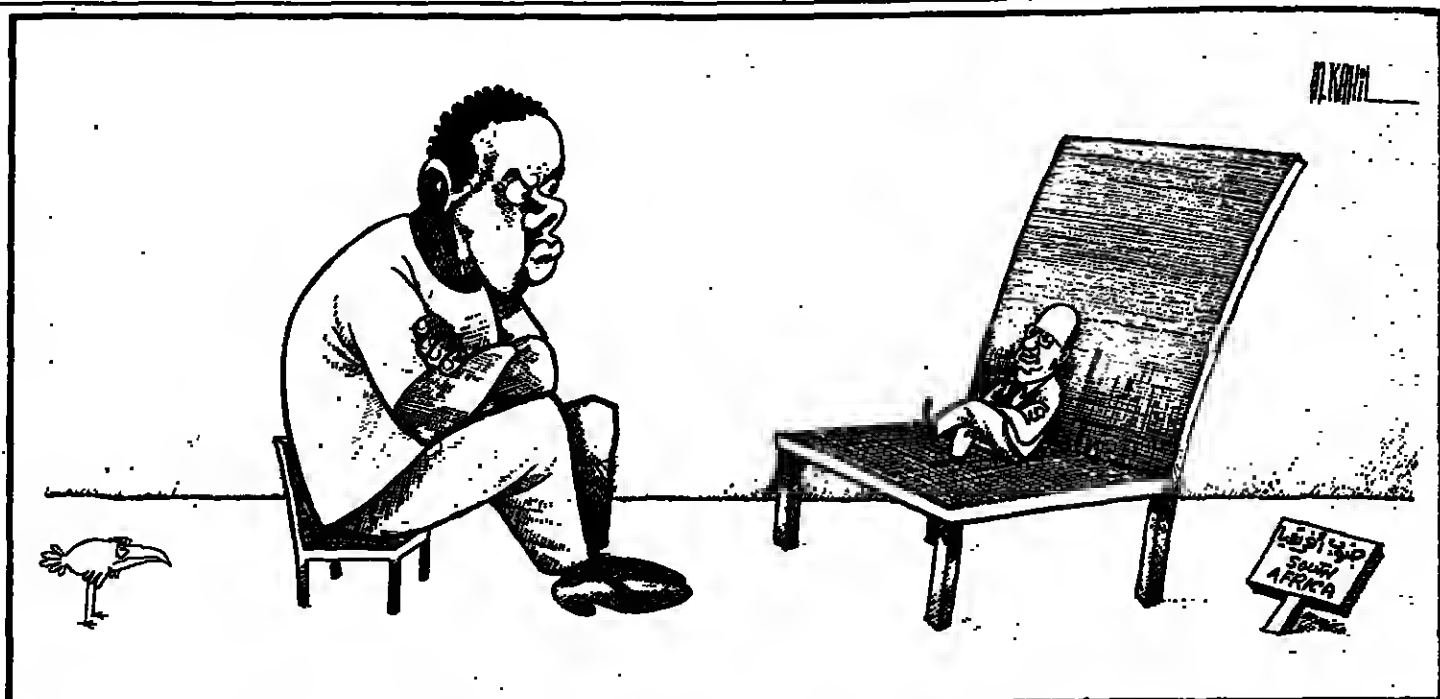
Despite the action against the prime minister's associates, diplomats and politicians say there is no clear candidate other than Mzali to succeed Bourguiba, apart possibly from the president's own son.

Mzali, who took on the additional job of interior minister at the time of bloody bread riots in 1984, lost the post last month.

Mzali's premiership began with an initial period of political liberalisation in which the trade unions grew active once more after a general strike and bloody clashes with police in 1984.

Some opposition political parties were recognised, independent and opposition newspapers flourished, as well as organisations for the defence of public rights and liberties.

But economic problems, including the latest crash of the price of oil, Tunisia's largest foreign currency earner, prompted a new government crackdown.



## Out goes apartheid, in comes 'cooperative coexistence'

By Victor Mallet  
Reuter

CAPE TOWN — Apartheid is a dirty word in South African government circles these days. Cabinet ministers prefer to use the term "cooperative coexistence."

Racial discrimination is out too, replaced by "differentiation," and South Africa is no longer full of separate races, only different "groups" or "communities."

Over the years this troubled country has undergone a bewildering series of linguistic rebrands, obscuring some real and some not-so-real changes and leaving today's South Africans to argue over whether apartheid is dead, dying or alive and kicking.

South Africans argue feverishly in private and in public about the nature of the protests sweeping the nation's black townships. Some call it revolution or civil war, others unrest.

Some will even bet on the date when the first black president will take office and end 300 years of white rule on the southern tip of Africa.

With the recent demise of the hated pass laws restricting free movement, many blacks should at last begin to feel the benefit of reforms introduced by President P.W. Botha since he came to power in 1978.

But black politicians, including leaders of the African National Congress (ANC), want more than integrated toilets, multiracial beaches and freedom of movement.

They, and the increasingly radical children of the townships, want the minority whites to hand over real political and economic power.

The ANC, founded in 1912 as a peaceful organisation to champion black rights, enjoys widespread support among blacks. Outlawed in 1960, it has waged a guerrilla war against Pretoria ever since. Its leader Nelson Mandela is serving a life jail sentence for sabotage and plotting revolution.

"Blacks are no longer interested in ad hoc adjustments to apartheid which are grudgingly made," leading black churchman Bishop Desmond Tutu told a public meeting recently.

"We are interested now in political power," he said. "That is the game of the game."

It is a game which Botha may not want to play, at least not by the same rules.

Government leaders and 60 per cent of South Africa's 4.8 million whites are Dutch-descended Afrikaners with no other home.

Many right-wing whites criticise Botha for his reforms to apartheid, accusing him of yielding to Communism; and paying the way for black rule. Reform, Botha said recently, needs the cooperation of whites in general and Afrikaners in particular.

"Without the majority of Afrikaners, this country cannot make a success of it," he said in parliament — a new parliament which for the first time includes Indians and coloureds (people of mixed race) but not the majority blacks.

"When you threaten me or try to harm me, you must remember that I must take the Afrikaner along, without giving him the feeling that he has been discarded," Botha told coloured parliamentarians.

White settlers, led by Jan van Riebeeck of the Dutch East India Company, first came to the Cape in 1652. The Afrikaners, and later English colonists, fought black tribes and finally each other at the turn of this century in the Boer War.

As Botha is fond of saying, his ruling white National Party (NP) was not alone in introducing racial discrimination in South Africa. So did the British colonists.

The NP, formed in 1914, is an Afrikaner nationalist party now gaining increasing support from English-speaking whites.

After winning power in 1948 it set about reinforcing and codifying race discrimination.

Apartheid — Afrikaans for "apartness" — was a massive social engineering project which stripped millions of blacks of their South African citizenship, divided

husbands from their wives and children and dumped unwanted blacks in poor tribal homelands destined to become "independent."

"The idea was to create a permanent white South Africa surrounded by black client states which could provide labour when it was needed by the whites."

The government now admits that apartheid is an "outdated" concept which failed and caused unnecessary suffering.

Gerrit Viljoen, minister in charge of black education, recently took the unusual step of repudiating former prime minister Hendrik Verwoerd, the architect of apartheid.

In 1954 Verwoerd said he was opposed to education for blacks which "creates the idle expectation that they could fill posts within the white community."

Such education, he said, created a class of person "who has learned to believe that he is above his own people and that his spiritual, economic and political home is therefore among the civilised community of South Africa, namely the whites."

Such insulting words would be unthinkable now from a government minister and Viljoen told parliament that the policy outlined by Verwoerd was discredited and had not been applied for many years. "I also want to expressly distance myself from those statements," he said.

The official government view now is that while domination is unacceptable but that racial groups should have the right to preserve their own identity. To its liberal critics, this simply means that "group rights" will be used by the government as an excuse to preserve white control.

Authoritative government sources say Pretoria is considering the long-term possibility of a complex federal constitutional system composed of some geographic and some ethnic units.

Most black political leaders are calling for a one-person, one-vote system in a unitary state, a solution which would lead to black majority rule and which is rejected by Botha.

Botha and his NP colleagues have introduced many reforms, abolishing the pass laws, legalising black trade unions, scrapping bans on interracial sex and marriage, allowing multiracial political parties and ditching minor apartheid laws.

But they still stand by the population registration act which classifies South Africans by race from birth and thus forbids blacks from participating in the central government.

The government supports autonomous tribal homelands; although the territories remain unrecognised abroad, and the principles of segregated state schools and residential areas.

Many blacks, bitter about the past, view even well-meaning government statements with suspicion.

About 1,500 people have been killed in over two years of anti-government protests and the whites still have a lot of unused firepower.

"The whites have the power to destroy this country and make it ungovernable, totally ungovernable," said one cabinet minister, who asked not to be named. "The blacks have the power to do the same."

Rightly or wrongly, many township demonstrators scent victory around the corner. One political leader, Trevor Manuel of the United Democratic Front, described the situation as a conflict "between our young lions and Botha's young lions who wear the brown (army) uniforms."

He told a meeting to oppose military conscription for whites that he was struck by the joy of the people in Johannesburg's Alexandra township over a man's use of an automatic rifle to shoot at police in a recent confrontation.

"It is a mood of confidence and it is a mood of defiance," said Manuel. "In contrast to that we see the flagging mood of the ruling bloc."

## Dutch wrestle with unemployment as election nears

By Naomi Wimbborne  
Reuter

AMSTERDAM — Dutch politicians are seeking to tackle high unemployment without damaging a fragile economic recovery in the run-up to a general election on May 21.

The centre-right coalition government of Christian Democrat (CDA) Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers has made much of falling jobless figures in the past two years.

The number of registered unemployed fell to 725,000 in March, still high at 15 per cent of the working population, excluding the self-employed, but a big improvement on 850,000 at the mid-1984 peak.

Recent strikes by metal workers and workers in the Netherlands' extensive dairy industry focused on demands for shorter hours to create more jobs, a key element in the policy of the increasingly popular opposition Labour Party (PVDA).

Unions wanted a 36-hour working week, with 32 hours as a

long-term aim. But in agreements finally reached last week in the strike-hit industries, they gained little ground on hours.

Firms preferred to improve pay for existing workers rather than cut hours and employ more people.

On May 2, the government, unions and employers' bodies, the so-called "social partners," agreed to try to cut unemployment to 500,000 in 1990 through a combination of wage moderation, better training and reduced hours.

The target far exceeded the "acceptable maximum" of 175,000 mentioned in previous accords, reflecting the depths of the problems facing the economy.

Lubbers has expressed satisfaction on when the Central Plan Bureau ran the CDA's election programme through its computer and showed it matching the 500,000 target, but he warned the country that a wage explosion could threaten a hopeful outlook.

Wage cuts for government employees, followed by a freeze, formed a key part of the tough and unprecedented austerity programme which has been pursued

by the government over the past four years, without denting Lubbers' popularity.

It is the junior coalition partners, the right-wing Liberals (VVD), who stand to lose heavily in the election. Opinion polls predict they will lose a quarter of their 36 seats, while the CDA will gain a seat to occupy 46 in the 150-member parliament. Labour could gain 10 to make 57.

The financial community is reckoning on Lubbers' staying in power, in coalition with the Liberals and the small Democratic Party D'66, or in a minority government with the Liberals and relying on support from three tiny, right-wing religious parties.

But economists said it was doubtful whether fears, mainly among foreign investors, about how Labour policies might affect the economy in the long term, were really justified.

Central Plan Bureau calculations showed Labour's programme would have an even more favourable impact on unemployment than the CDA's cutting it to below half a million by

1990 while still reducing the public spending deficit.

The need to reduce the deficit, now falling towards six per cent of net national income from almost 11 per cent in 1983, has become something of a sacred cow in Dutch politics.

To help reduce the deficit the traditionally-generous social security system is to be cut, with arguments about where the axe should fall but remarkably little outright opposition.

Concerns about the impact on the deficit of the collapse in oil prices, which threatens to more than halve next year's Dutch natural gas revenues last month prompted the cabinet to propose an austerity budget for 1987, even though a different cabinet may have to carry it out.

On the plus side, the Lubbers government has presided over rising home consumption which gave a broader base to an export-led economic recovery, a rise in industrial investment, and inflation, now only 0.6 per cent, expected to be reversed so that the cost of living will fall this year.



## Channel Two Preview

## Return of the Dalglish

By J.H. Boteler

NO, not King Kenny, who no sooner has he led Liverpool to the fabled "double" and the land of myth than he promptly withdraws from the Scotland World Cup squad and thereby reduces that nation's chances of eventual victory from zero to minus-infinity, but his glorious namesake Adam. But more of him anon for, since we are on the subject of soccer, there are a few points I feel I should mention. First, it would seem that With Minotti In Mexico has arrived on our screens with a veritable burst, and will occupy the 9 o'clock slot practically every day until a certain event which is as of now fourteen days and counting. The other point refers to last Wednesday week's coverage of the European Champions Cup Final. Anyone who managed to sit through the two-and-a-half hours of goalless action that night will be aware that as the teams were about to embark on their penalty shoot-out, the screen suddenly went blank. Ever since people have been coming up to me, salivating at the mouth and with a murderous glint in their eyes, demanding to know "Why?" First of all, it is not my fault. Nor is it the fault of JTV. That is, not unless you consider their first duty to be one of recklessly squandering vast amounts of public money. What I mean is this: satellite time is available in two forms. A country can purchase "open" time, which runs for ever, or until the recipient country terminates transmission. This is vastly expensive, and in practice is only taken up by those countries with heaps of money or an even greater amount of largesse. Most other countries, such as Jordan, buy satellite time at the cheaper rate, whereby they pre-book a certain amount (minimum period 30 minutes). So JTV book an initial period of two hours, with a further option of half-an-hour. This should be enough for full-time, extra-time, with enough left over for penalties and/or trophy presentation. Then of course the teams are late starting, spend half the game kicking seven bells out of each other, necessitating lots of injury time, and the whole 2½ hours are taken up. A more useful question would be: why doesn't the country selling transmission time, in the interest of international co-operation, allow recipient countries to over-run by a couple of minutes? No, honour vindicated, on with the show.

## Comedies

Tonight's episode of *Duty Free* has very bad news for David, in the form of Kevin Wilson. Kevin has plagued David's life ever since school, and David thinks that Kevin is the reason for his (David's) being made redundant. So when Kevin turns up at the same hotel, trouble is in the air. Another nasty surprise is in store in *Me And My Girl*, (tomorrow, Sunday), this time for the misguided fool who in the attempt to mug Grandma in the street: trust her to carry a mousetrap around in her hand-bag! Someone steals a German tank in Monday's episode of *Allo! Allo!* (I hope they don't try to hide it in the cafe), and on Tuesday a gun-toting customer attempts a spot of armed robbery at Amanda's. Now this series obviously owes a lot to "Fawcett Towers", not only in the general format, but also in some of the characterisation. Aldo the hell-bop can't speak English and is generally a buffoon, and his shortcomings are explained in much the same way. "Don't mind him, he's from Canada." (Interestingly enough, "Fawcett Towers" avoided this pitfall of alienating a sizeable audience. The Spanish (dubbed) version of it changed Manuel's home-town of Bar-

celona to Italy!). American adaptations of English sit-coms are, of course, nothing new. "Stepbrother And Son," "On the Buses," and "Robin's Nest" have all been adapted. Alf Garnett became Archie Bunker, and even "Three's Company" started life as "Bless-This House." This is by no means to imply that English comedy is in any way superior. American simply afford to adapt story-lines, whereas England finds it cheaper to buy an American series. Nor is the copy generally inferior to the original: it is often only nostalgia and familiarity that makes it seem so. However Amanda's has the unenviable task of having to adapt arguably one of the finest and most original comedy shows ever produced. Still, this does not mean that Amanda's is not worth watching. It has a number of new characters, and therefore lots of possibilities of new plot-lines. Also it has in Bea Cartwright a leading lady who, while she may be no John Cleese, is a very fine comic talent indeed. So judge this series on its merits, not on comparisons. Elsewhere in the week a new hospital manager threatens Dr. Shinfeld with the sack in *Emergency Room*, (Wednesday), and on Friday Mr. Belvedere sees young Wesley campaigning to sell sweets for a charity. Which leaves us with Thursday, and a new series, *Home To Roost*. This stars John Thaw (ex-"Sweeney"), as Henry Willos, who is re-united with his long-lost son Matthew after seven years when the latter walks out on his mother and the man she left his father for. Henry, and his daily help Mrs. T. (no, not THAT Mrs. T.), find that the generation-gap is more than an abstraction when they have to contend with Michael's rock music, joss sticks, punk girl-friends and various other youthful manifestations. Add that fact that Mum does not want her son back, and the scene is set. Since it is written by Eric Chappell, author of "Rising Damp," this series sounds promising.

## Documentaries

To start with, *Ramadan In The World*, (every night after the News At Ten), continues with its well-photographed and informative studies of how Ramadan is celebrated in the myriad Islamic communities around the globe. This has some justifiable claim to being a truly Jordanian production. To start with, it is narrated by Nadim Swalha, whose brother Nabil is a driving force at the Haya Arts Centre, and has long been a local star of stage and screen. (He recently starred as President Roosevelt in "Annie" and currently can be seen as a member of a Bedouin band of fugitives in a Channel One "Arabic Series" being shown daily at 4:45. He's the one with the two-tone beard!) Furthermore *Ramadan In The World* is produced by Yasser Durra, one of the first directors for JTV and currently working in England as an international TV reporter.

Then there is another Islamic Dialogue on Wednesday night, between a group of Islamic scholars and hosted by Farouk Jarrar, from the Al Al Bait foundation. Also in this context one could include *The Scientific Legacy Of The Arab World*, which tonight takes as its theme Astronomy, a field in which the Arab World literally set the pace. Elsewhere in the documentary field, tomorrow (Sunday) has the third instalment of *The World Challenge*, in which the sheer force of the message continues to rise above the irritating graphics. Last week had a snip from an old news-reel that will live long in the memory. Asked a reporter of a Belgian settler: "What do you like

about living here?" Answered she: "I like helping the Europeans." He: "Why the Europeans?" She: "Because the blacks aren't worth it." Thank you and good night. This week's episode sets out to show that she was in a minority. The blacks were "Worth it," at least as far as producing such luxury goods as bananas, copper, gold, diamonds, cocoa, etc. But wait a minute. Doesn't concentrating on these items to the exclusion of all else disrupt the local ecological balance? Not our worry, old chap. But they haven't got enough food or local industry. Oh, well, sell them lots of high-technology and advanced industry (at very high interest, naturally). But that is not what they want, and now they are dying of starvation. Oh, dear. Perhaps they would like to buy some weapons? Yes, today's sordid tale of greed and shortsightedness: so much waste in the past, so much opportunity for a disaster in the future (or sooner).

## Feature films and detectives

Tonight's film is *Splendour In The Grass*. It is not, however, the 1961 version starring Warren Beatty and Natalie Wood, but a more recent Made-For-TV adaptation. The plot-line though should be the same, dealing with an adolescent love-affair in a small Kansas town in the 1920's. Thursday's offering is called *Ultimate Thrill*. A business-man and his wife decide to take some time off and enjoy some ice-skating. Unfortunately, the wife is pestered by a young man. Her husband takes offence at this and chases the aforementioned young man, in a helicopter. I should perhaps add that the husband has a history of mental illness.

As far as detectives go, tomorrow (Sunday) has *The Master* tangling with a gang who have a monopoly on the produce of a local community. Hopefully he will take the opportunity to unveil another of his baffling tricks, along the lines of disappearing in a flash of smoke and dying at will (last week). Monday's *Murder*, She Wrote discovers an old lady slowly dying in hospital. Too slowly for someone, obviously, since she is helped on her way and her will gets altered. Whoever is responsible did not reckon on Jessica Fletcher. Last week *The Equalizer* found himself involved in a truly sordid world of CIA-induced double-cross. Thankfully this Tuesday he can return to the tranquil domestic world of New York, and a gang of drug-dealers who are busy collaring the entire city supply of narcotics, pharmacies and all. As for *Hunter* (Friday), he has to deal with a distraught wife who is an eye-witness of the brutal slaying of her husband at home, but who will not cooperate with the police. But all of the above are merely standard run-of-the-mill detective fare, and pale in comparison with the new series for Mondays. Actually, this is so superior that it really belongs in:

## Drama

Adam Dalglish returns in *The Black Tower*. Ray Marsden stars as P.D. James's super-sleuth, the debonair, caustic, refined and poetry-writing chief Inspector. First there was "Death Of An Expert Witness", then "Shroud For A Nightingale" and most recently, "Cover Her Face." Interestingly, the first two series spent at least one episode setting the scene before introducing the good detective, but more recent efforts have found Mr. Marsden demanding such an astronomical fee that the producers have felt forced to justify it by introducing



Sinister looks and threats in the Black Tower, Monday, 9:10

him in practically frame one, so the first episode of the latest saga of pasty goings-on find Dalglish badly injured in a drugs-raid. While he languishes in hospital he receives an invitation from an old friend, Father Baddeley, chaplain at Tontoy Grange nursing home for incurable diseases. The priest is uneasy about the Grange and its pious (and rather sanctimonious) warden Wilfred Anstey. Responding to the summons, Dalglish limps off to Dorset, only to find Father Baddeley dead and buried. Believe me, if you thought earlier cases fairly sprinkled with strange and unpleasant characters, this crowd beats the lot. For no very good reason Anstey and his helpers wander around dressed up in monks' habits; back-biting, jealousy and frustration abounds amongst the patients, extramarital flings are the norm, and worse is to come. As Dalglish might say: "Just what the doctor ordered." The tension and worry likely to be engendered by this series has little chance of cooling though, since Tuesday continues with *The Brief*. At last some light (albeit rather murky) is being shed on this extremely sinister story. So Leah (J.R.I.P.) is deemed a threat to national security. Not that surprising, perhaps, but we have also learnt that Annika's brother is a diplomat in New York. Lucas may think that this is bad news, but he had better prepare himself for when Samantha tells him that she has been reconnoitering for C.N.D. on the East German border. Given her earlier role as a model middle-class housewife and mother, Sam's sudden and total conversion to the cause is slightly perplexing, as is the fact that the various tails pinned on Lucas and Annika would probably be spotted by a blindman, but this can be excused as dramatic license: in the first instance, plot-tightening; in the second, viewer assistance. (If they were proper tails, not only would Lucas miss them, but so would you and I). This week

Lucas's work and home life merge, as he has to fight a case involving access-to-children in court, and Samantha considers divorce. Meanwhile, the secret police continue their nefarious work. Elsewhere Alfred Hitchcock Presents a story on Wednesday about a young drug-dealer (rather a lot of these this week) who has a bad car crash and appears to be dead. Later that night *Play Of The Week* presents "December Flower," about a young girl who saves her old and infirm aunt from a lazy, bousekeeper who makes life easy for herself by stuffing the old dear full of sleeping pills. The young girl's ministrations produce some startling discoveries. Finally, Friday has another tale from the *Love And Marriage* series. "Walk Under Ladders" takes two sisters, Christine, (romantic, chaotic and whimsical) and Josie (houseproud and efficient) when Christine strains her back, Josie hustles round to help, advise, and generally make everyone miserable.

## Soaps

It may be the last of its breed, but *Return To Eden* remains, proud and rampant, plotting away on Thursday nights. It had to happen eventually, of course, and this week it does. Sick and tired of her threats and tantrums, Jake decides to dispose of Jilly. So he gets his butter to poison her orange juice while she's taking a dip in the pool. (First it was crocodiles, now it's poison: the pool is evidently an allegory of evil in this particular Eden.) Everything fine and dandy, you might think; that's that particular problem sorted out. But no. For Jake suddenly discovers that Jilly is pregnant with his child. Panic. Charging downstairs, he attempts to avert disaster. "Stay thy hand, fair maiden. Let not your goblet sully thine roseate lips!" (Or words to that effect). Meanwhile, Stephanie searches for her and Prince Amal's real son on...

## TUESDAY

Duty Free..... 8:30  
The Scientific Legacy Of The Arab World..... 9:00  
Varieties..... 9:30  
Ramadan In The World..... 10:20  
Feature Film:  
Splendour In The Grass..... 10:35

## WEDNESDAY

Me And My Girl..... 8:30  
The World Challenge..... 9:10  
Ramadan In The World..... 10:20  
The Master..... 10:35

## THURSDAY

'Allo, 'Allo..... 8:30  
The Black Tower..... 9:10  
Ramadan In The World..... 10:20  
Murder, She Wrote..... 10:35

## FRIDAY

Amanda's..... 8:30  
The Brief..... 9:10  
Ramadan In The World..... 10:20  
The Equalizer..... 10:35

## SATURDAY

Emergency Room..... 8:30  
An Islamic Dialogue, Conducted By Farouk Jarrar..... 9:00  
Alfred Hitchcock Presents..... 9:30  
Ramadan In The World..... 10:20  
Play Of The Week: "December Flower"..... 10:35

## SUNDAY

Home To Roost..... 8:30  
Return To Eden..... 9:10  
Ramadan In The World..... 10:20  
Feature Film:  
Ultimate Thrill..... 10:35

## MONDAY

Mr. Belvedere..... 8:30  
Love And Marriage..... 9:10  
Ramadan In The World..... 10:20  
Hunter..... 10:35

## Foreign competitors upset Mideast dancers

ABU DHABI, UAE (AP) — A pulsating Arab drum sounds. With the flick of a hip and the rustle of beads, an American belly dancer steps into the spotlight on the supper club stage of one of Abu Dhabi's leading hotels.

Rachel Cooper, or Rawia as he calls herself, is a 20-year-old from New York City, one of dozens of Western belly dancers from the United States, Holland, Spain, Canada, England and Japan working in the Middle East, only in the mounting anger of their Arab colleagues.

"They are stealing the money out of our mouths," said Amira Amin, an Egyptian dancer who was to perform later.

"There's nothing oriental about her," observed Ms. Amin. "Rachel resembles more a corporate executive than a belly dancer."

The undulating dancers of the Middle East, who have remained untroubled in their art for ages, now complain bitterly about what they call the unorthodox intruders.

The Egyptian and Lebanese dancers, who have enjoyed a near monopoly on the art in the Middle East, complain that the new foreign dancers are lowering the standards, more important, underpricing them.

Wages have dropped more than 50 per cent since the U.S. dancers began coming to the Middle East, they said.

A belly dancer now is lucky to get \$200 a night. Two years ago they could expect \$500. The Arab women say their foreign competitors work for as little as \$100 a night.

Ms. Amin said she now earns \$150 a night and shortly will be replaced by a U.S. dancer at the Dubai cabaret where she has appeared frequently.

"You can't blame the American dancers for the Middle East recession," counters Ms. Cooper.

She calls the accusations of underpricing "baloney" (non-sense). She contends that with the fall in oil prices and the recession in the Gulf area clubs are not doing as well as they used to, and therefore owners are only willing

to pay lower rates to dancers.

The available work is shrinking because the oil boom days are over for Arab nightclubs, and because the rise of Islamic fundamentalism has kept many dancers out.

Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar ban such dancing in deference to local religious feelings.

The Gulf war also has had its impact. Iraqi cabaret owners now cannot offer belly dancers payment in dollars, only in non-transferable local currency.

Still, foreign dancers work in much of the Middle East, and many perform in Syria, which is considered the motherland of Arab nationalism.

Most of the foreign dancers are Americans, many from California and New York where schools of oriental dancing operate. There are thought to be about 2,000 U.S. belly dancers, according to sources in the entertainment industry.

Arab dancers contend the performances by U.S. dancers are unwieldy and lack spontaneity. They say the Western women are just dancing the steps they have been taught, and that the American women show more flesh.

"Far us, it is something we feel deep inside," said Ms. Amin.

Ms. Cooper said her oriental dancing is the result of six years of serious study of the music and the dance.

Arab women also complain the U.S. women are in the Middle East "only for the money."

Beirut impresario Toros Siranossian, who represents both U.S. and Arab dancers, said that may be true. In the United States, he said, oriental dancers earn only about \$75 a night. Arab nightclubs in the United States also are closing for lack of business, throwing many U.S. dancers out of work.

The U.S. dancers are popular with Arab audiences, said Siranossian.

"They are curious to see them, and many times they are more beautiful than the Arab women," he said bluntly. "But there is nothing to match an Arab girl dancing an oriental belly dance."

## Some researchers optimistic, others uncertain about AIDS vaccine

By Daniel Q. Haney

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A vaccine to stop the AIDS epidemic might be ready within four years if research advances smoothly. But many uncertainties lie ahead, and some experts still wonder whether such a vaccine is even possible.

A major test is about to begin that could answer some of these questions.

Chimpanzees at several labs in the United States will be given an experimental vaccine, then exposed to the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome virus to see if they are shielded from infection.

When the chimpanzee studies are done, it could be possible to "have something ready to go into humans (for testing) in 1988," said Dr. George Galasso of the National Institute of Health. "And a couple of years after that, you could have a vaccine—if everything went like clockwork and everything worked."

Dr. Gerald Quinnan of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration says an experimental vaccine might be ready for human testing even sooner.

"I don't want to be overly optimistic," he said, "but I think looking somewhere around the end of this calendar year as a target isn't totally out of the question."

Galasso's optimism is not shared by all AIDS experts.

Dr. Shiu-Lok Hu, a vaccine researcher at Oncogen, a biotechnology company in Seattle, said, "We really cannot say for sure that a vaccine is even possible. We know much more about influenza than AIDS virus. But there still is not a very good vaccine for influenza on the horizon."

AIDS is a virus that attacks blood cells and breaks down the victim's immunity to infections. It enters the body via the transmission of blood or semen, which is why homosexuals are high-risk groups as well as hemophiliacs who need regular blood transfusions.

A total of 15,131 people in 43 countries had AIDS as of Aug. 30, 1985, the World Health Organization said. But researchers also are faced with more than a million or so healthy carriers of the virus.

Over the years, scientists have conquered other diseases by crafting vaccines from viruses. These viral vaccines don't cause human illness, but they trick the body's immune system into arming itself against a disease-causing germ.

The key to all these vaccines are molecules known as antigens on the surface of the viruses. The body's immune system recognizes the shape of an antigen and produces antibodies that match that shape. Once it sees an antigen, it remembers. So if a virus carrying the antigen slips into the bloodstream again, the body attacks the germ and destroys it.

Because the AIDS virus is so dangerous, however, many experts doubt that a live or weakened version of the microbe will be used as a vaccine.

The best hope for a vaccine, Galasso said, is something known as a subunit vaccine. This is the protein that makes up the outer jacket, or envelope, of the virus. When the protein is injected into goats and other creatures, the animals produce antibodies. In test tubes, these antibodies neutralize the AIDS virus.

In the planned experiment, chimps will be inoculated with a pure dose of this protein. Later they'll receive the AIDS virus.

Dr. Dani Bolognesi of Duke University said the chimp studies would attempt to find out if the vaccine protect the chimps from AIDS viruses that have identical envelope proteins, if it will work against viruses that have mutated to have somewhat different outer shells and if it will guard against viruses that are carried into the body within infected cells.

The first of Bolognesi's questions touches on a crucial uncertainty: Can antibodies defeat the AIDS virus? Victims of AIDS produce these antibodies in the course of their disease, but they still die. However, many more people are infected with the AIDS virus but have not gotten sick.

Even if a vaccine protects against one version of the AIDS virus, experts can't be sure that it will disarm the germ's cousins. The AIDS virus mutates with amazing speed, shifting its antigens as it goes. However, some portions of the envelope stay the same through these changes.

No one knows whether these stable regions of the virus coat will prompt the production of effective antibodies.

Scientists at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio, Texas, have crafted artificial copies of the stable regions of the virus and injected these fragments into lab animals. The resulting antibodies are being checked in test tubes to see if they will neutralize the AIDS virus.

## Yarmouk University classes expected to resume this week

(Continued from page 1)

the students continued their demonstrations and acts of rioting and sabotage within the campus. They smashed doors and windows and damaged anything they could lay hands on.

"In the meantime, the university administration sought the help of a number of prominent personalities in Irbid in a bid to persuade the students to stop their actions and end the chaos and sabotage and leave the campus in peace.

"The dialogue with the students continued late into the night, but they showed no response to all peaceful bids. In view of the situation and acting in response to urgent appeals from the staff and the majority of students, the administration called the police in to quell all forms of rioting and sabotage and to restore security and order to the university campus.

"Following the administration's call, unarmed policemen entered the campus at 1:00 a.m. and asked the students to leave. But they were met with stones and empty bottles being hurled on them, injuring 18 police officers who were later taken to hospital for treat-

ment. In the ensuing confrontation and the continuous throwing of stones and bottles two female students, Maha Mohammad Qasem and Marwa Taher Al Sheikh, and a male student, Ibrahim Mohammad Mahmoud Hamdan, died, and several others were slightly injured and treated in hospital.

"Police later took control of the situation and reestablished security and order in the campus.

Several of the students who instigated the trouble were arrested and they are being questioned by the police."

The Interior Ministry statement expressed regret over the acts of rioting which aimed at damaging the university's reputation and the regrettable loss of life that resulted from the disturbances at the hands of "a group of troublemakers who went astray."

Later, Yarmouk University issued a statement suspending final examinations until further notice.

The statement said that the government will allow no-one to tamper with the Kingdom's security and stability or try to cause danger or sabotage to any Jordanian institution. It said strict measures will be taken against those who try to harm the country's security and the safety of Jordanian citizens.

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By Mohammed Elfatih Sidahmed  
Reuter

3:13, 5:30, 8:45, 10:45



## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.5235/45	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3755/60	Canadian dollars
	2.2110/20	West German marks
	2.4885/95	Dutch guilders
	1.8395/405	Swiss francs
	45.07/12	Belgian francs
	7.0500/50	French francs
	1515/1516	Italian lire
	165.13/23	Japanese yen
	7.1190/1240	Swedish crowns
	7.5275/5375	Norwegian crowns
	8.1825/1900	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	342.40/90	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices finished above their lows after two spells of bargain hunting on Friday, dealers said. Equities had begun lower in continuing response to the recent Natwest rights issue and the declines on Wall Street.

"There's been no real volume today," one dealer said, adding that operators are disinclined to take on large new lines of stock with so many recent rights issues to absorb.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 10.4 to 1,565.3, having been as low as 1,554.0 Friday morning. Some analysts are now saying the index might find a resistance level at around 1,550 points. The index has fallen from 1,721.7 in just over a month.

Government bonds pared early falls of almost one point to around 1/2 point at the longer end on selective bargain hunting, dealers said. Gilt were marked down Friday morning in response to the much larger than expected jump in U.S. M-1 money supply announced on Thursday. A sharply lower U.S. credit markets opening on Friday was discounted by the early declines, dealers said.

There was speculation among dealers on Friday that 10 1/2 per cent U.K. clearing bank base rates might be reduced by another 1/2 point in the wake of the U.K. April retail price index data. But doubts about a near term base rate cut were cast by an early rise in the key three month interbank sterling rate.

## Dollar edges upwards

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar rose strongly in European trading Friday following indications from Japan and West Germany they were ready to intervene to support the U.S. currency, dealers said.

Traders said the dollar was also supported by the continuing rise in long-term U.S. interest rates. The dollar opened above 2.20 marks in Frankfurt at 2.2065, well above Thursday's close of 2.1900. It was trading at 2.2120 in mid-morning.

In London, the dollar firmed to £1.5215 against Thursday's close of £1.5355.

The dollar also closed higher in Tokyo after a small amount of dollar buying by the Bank of Japan, dealers in Tokyo said.

The U.S. unit finished at 164.80 yen against 162.70 at the close in Tokyo Thursday. In morning European trading it rose above 165 yen.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday the time was near for joint dollar-buying intervention by central banks on foreign exchange markets.

Earlier, Bundesbank (West German central bank) President Karl Otto Poehl said joint intervention could be useful to prevent the dollar from falling too strongly.

The dollar opened higher in moderately active trading in Zurich, where traders said the statements from Bonn and Tokyo and the prospect of higher U.S. interest rates brought a sudden change in mood. It opened at 1.8380 Swiss francs, up from the previous finish of 1.8212.

The U.S. currency also rose in hectic early trading in Paris to 7.0725 francs after opening at 7.0355 and closing Thursday at 7.000.

Dealers in Frankfurt said there seemed to be a divergence of opinion between the U.S. administration and European and Japanese monetary authorities on the other.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said on Wednesday he did not believe the dollar drop had been excessive.

Dealers said many operators were confused by the conflicting statements and were taking a cautious approach. "They do not want to be caught on the wrong side," one dealer for a large West German bank said.

"The U.S. wants to see the dollar decline further to boost exports. The Japanese and West Germans want to stop a further dollar drop, because the strength of the mark and the yen is already hurting their heavily export-oriented industries," said one dealer for a U.S.-based bank in Frankfurt.

Wall Street stocks expected to continue weak

Meanwhile, Wall Street stocks are not expected to resume their recent rally until summer, with Thursday's dramatic falloff attributed to concern over interest rates and computer-related selling, analysts said.

Wall Street stocks slid to their worst loss of the month Thursday as rising interest rates contributed to a sharp reversal of Tuesday's closing rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 33.60 points to 1774.68, its biggest drop since the record 41.91 point drop last April 30.

On Tuesday, the average of 30 blue chip stocks jumped 23 points, mostly in the final minutes. New York Stock Exchange declines led advances 1,125 to 432. Volume fell to 131.6 million shares from 132.1 million Tuesday.

"It's going to be a tough climate for stocks to move upward," said Mr. Newton Zinder of brokerage F.F. Hutton. "First we need some stability in bonds."

Stability could derive from a perception that bonds have fallen too far. "One saving grace is that the bond market may be oversold," he said.

Bonds reacted negatively to the unexpected industrial output gain for April, up 0.2 per cent, versus an expected decline. "Bonds have been down for a while and the stock market has been ignoring them," said Mr. Jon Groveman of Ladenburg Thalmann, an investment firm.

Many traders felt the market started off with a difficult task, since Tuesday's late snap rally was viewed as an excessive run-up. "The market is paying for its sins," said Mr. Groveman.

## Air France increases profits

PARIS (R) — The French state-owned airline Air France Thursday confirmed that its economic recovery was continuing when it announced a further sharp increase in profits last year and said it would pay a dividend to the French authorities for the second consecutive year.

Air France's net profit climbed 36.7 per cent to 728.9 million francs (\$105 million) in 1985 and the airline said it planned to pay a dividend of 126 million francs (\$18 million) to the French authorities, around two-thirds more than it paid in its 1984 results.

The healthy 1985 performance followed a six-fold jump in profits in 1984, and came in the wake of losses in both 1981 and 1982 and a small profit in 1983, the first years of President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist administration.

The airline said that it also planned to raise its capital by around 28 per cent to 2.53 billion francs (\$367 million).

## British carrier cuts activities

LONDON (R) — British Caledonian, Britain's largest private airline, Thursday announced cuts in jobs and services because of falling business due partly to U.S. fears of guerrilla attacks in Europe.

The airline, which made record profits last year, reported a drop in bookings over the North Atlantic and in the Middle East.

It said it planned to cut summer flights over the North Atlantic from 35 to 33 a week and to Saudi Arabia by one to 13.

It also plans to cut a cut of more than 1,000 in its 7,750 work force through voluntary redundancy and early retirement.

## U.S.-EC trade dispute escalates

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Thursday night announced quotas effective next Monday on white wine, beer, fruit juices, chocolate and candy from the European Community (EC) worth a total of \$500 million a year in trade.

But the quotas were set at high levels — the white wine quota is 40 per cent above 1985 shipments — because the EC had assured U.S. officials that the Portuguese measures would do no damage to U.S. grain exports this year.

"We have been assured by the EC that their quotas will have no immediate impact on our trade. As long as that remains the case, our quotas will be similarly non-restrictive," Mr. Speakes said.

U.S. imports of nearly 300 million a year of white wine were previously limited only by tariffs.

"What we are attempting to do is mirror the actions of the EC. When they put a hit on us we'll come back and do a likewise hit on them, same dollar impact," Mr. Speakes said.

When Mr. Reagan threatened to retaliate, the EC drew up a list of U.S. products earmarked for reprisals if the U.S. proceeded. That list included such politically sensitive U.S. exports as soybean meal and corn gluten feed.

Mr. Speakes also said the United States had decided to suspend certain tariff concessions on a further \$600 million a year in EC products in response to new higher duties in Spain's corn and sorghum imports.

However, Washington will delay increasing duties until July 1 to give negotiators time to resolve a U.S. claim for trade compensation.

"This is a dispute the U.S. sought to avoid. But we cannot overlook the EC's unilateral actions which clearly violate GATT rules and affect some of our most sensitive exports," Mr. Speakes said.

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Reacting to the White House statement, French External Trade Minister Michel Noir told French radio that the EC would immediately respond with counter-measures.

"If the Americans impede our white wine exports, we shall hit back on sunflower or honey. If they impede our beer and apple exports, we shall hit back on beer, prunes or fruit juice," he said.

But other EC officials were more restrained. A spokeswoman for the EC Commission in Washington said Brussels would review the announcement before responding.

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# 10th Chernobyl victim dies

## Gorbachev: U.S. reaction sours summit mood

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet newspapers indicated Friday that the Chernobyl nuclear disaster had claimed a 10th life and said five of the dead were firemen who braved massive doses of radiation to douse flames engulfing the reactor.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, speaking on Soviet television on Wednesday night, said nine people had died in the accident.

But reports in three different newspapers Friday named eight people who had died following the April 26 accident. The names did not include the two mentioned by Mr. Gorbachev in his Wednesday speech.

Those two victims apparently died instantly in the explosion that ripped through the No. 4 reactor, sparking a fierce fire that set alight the graphite core.

The Communist Party daily Pravda on Friday opened its report on the Chernobyl disaster with a description of the grief felt by plant workers on hearing that a co-worker had died.

"For a long time, we cannot begin the conversation," Pravda's correspondents wrote. "Just a few minutes ago, word arrived that Leichenko had died. Burns and radiation did their work. Leichenko was their friend..."

Friends interviewed by Pravda said plant worker Leichenko was "a real hero" who was at the scene of the disaster in the first hours after the accident occurred.

The youth newspaper Kommunist's Pravda had similar words of praise for the firemen who battled the fierce flames that took more than 50 firefighting teams some four hours to begin to control on the night of the accident.

It focused on Viktor Kibenok, a 23-year-old firefighter who was said to have fought the flames for up to three hours, not caring about the dangers posed by what the newspaper called "the invisible enemy" of radiation.

The account said Kibenok died of burns and radiation 15 days after the accident, and named four other firemen who had died.

A report by the Soviet News Agency TASS published in the Moscow daily Moskovskaya Pravda named two other people who had died following the accident.

Alexander Akimov, a shift leader at the No. 4 reactor, and Anatoly Kurguz, an operator, had received last respects from friends and colleagues, it said, without detailing how or when the two men died.

Mr. Gorbachev named two men who had died in the accident as Vladimir Shoshenok, an adjuster

of automatic systems, and Valery Khodenchuk, an operator.

The defence daily Krasnaya Zvezda said many of the helicopter pilots who have flown daily missions over the damaged reactor had served previously against Muslim rebels in Afghanistan.

The helicopters have been flying over the reactor to dump sand and other materials to seal off its radioactive emissions. Krasnaya Zvezda said the helicopter crews also measure radiation levels above the damaged reactor four times a day.

The indication that another victim had died came a day after a U.S. bone marrow specialist who came to Moscow to help treat victims said more of those exposed to lethal doses of radiation would die.

The specialist, Dr. Robert P. Gale, said he and three other visiting specialists had performed 19 bone marrow transplants and were working with Soviet doctors to save almost 300 people hospitalised with radiation injuries.

Dr. Gale made the statements at a news conference before going to the Kremlin with American industrialist Armand Hammer for a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

The Soviet leader, looking tanned, was accompanied by former Ambassador to Washington Anatoly Dobrynin, who is now head of the International Department of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Hammer that Washington's reaction to the Chernobyl disaster had done nothing to improve relations between the superpowers and repeated his claim that the Ukrainian accident has spawned an anti-Soviet campaign.

Mr. Gorbachev said the political climate had to be improved if a second meeting with President Ronald Reagan was to be held.

"As to the atmosphere, it has worsened even more as a result of a vicious anti-Soviet campaign launched by Washington in connection with the accident at Chernobyl," he said.

The meeting was reported on television news and by TASS.

He stepped up accusations, made by several Soviet officials, that some Western countries had deliberately used Chernobyl as a political weapon to discredit the Kremlin.

Mr. Gorbachev told the U.S. visitors there was no point in holding another summit unless tangible results could be gained.

Dr. Gale told Mr. Gorbachev the accident showed doctors would be powerless to help in the event of a nuclear war.

He made the same point at a news conference earlier in the day, saying: "If we are very hard pressed to deal with 300 cases, it should be evident how inadequate our response would be in a thermonuclear war."

## Gandhi: Pretoria heading towards explosion

HARARE (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Friday South Africa was heading toward a major racial conflict unless the white-dominated government took steps soon to end its apartheid racial segregation policies.

Mr. Gandhi, ending a 26-hour visit to Zimbabwe, told a news conference in Harare the main task of a Commonwealth group holding talks with South African leaders was to ensure Pretoria's problems were resolved with the "minimum of bloodshed."

"We (the Commonwealth) want to avoid a major explosion. But I see the trends that South Africa is heading for a major explosion," he said, adding that whatever political reforms Pretoria made would not stem the rising tide of black anger against apartheid.

But, in answer to a question, he did not rule out the prospect of the Commonwealth peace mission succeeding in resolving Pretoria's problems.

"But apartheid must go... everything else is peripheral," said the Indian leader, who Thursday warned Pretoria to expect international economic sanctions if racial separation laws were not scrapped.

Mr. Gandhi's comments, at a dinner in his honour given by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe Thursday night, were a clear reference to a peace initiative by a Commonwealth group holding talks with South African leaders.

The group was formed by the 49-nation Commonwealth last year after Britain rejected sanctions at a Commonwealth leaders' conference. Its mandate is to try to bring together in South Africa government and the black opponents and the team will report back to the Commonwealth in July.

Mr. Gandhi, visiting Africa for the first time since he became prime minister in 1984, said at the banquet:

"No form of apartheid is acceptable to us. Institutionalised racism must be abolished — it must be abolished now (or) there is no alternative to comprehensive mandatory sanctions under the United Nations charter."

He urged South Africa to follow the example of Zimbabwe, which gained independence from Britain in 1980 after a seven-year guerrilla war between African nationalists and the white rulers.

## India blocks release of report on Gandhi killing

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — The government will not release reports on the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and subsequent riots which killed thousands of people, official sources said Friday.

The sources said President Zail Singh signed an ordinance Thursday night allowing the government to keep reports secret if they affect the security of the state or the public interest.

India's constitution stipulates that the government must present reports of official inquiries to parliament within six months of their completion, effectively making the contents public.

Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated in October 1984 and more than 2,700 people were killed in nationwide anti-Sikh protests triggered by her murder.

The assassination report was submitted to the government in February and the protest probe is expected by Aug. 25.

The presidential order came shortly after one of Mrs. Gandhi's killers asked for the report to be produced in court.

The assassin, former police constable Satwant Singh, and two other Sikhs charged with conspiracy to murder were sentenced to death by a lower court in January.

The Delhi high court began hearing their appeals against the sentences on Monday.

The sources said the assassination probe criticised "serious lapses" in security around the murdered prime minister.

Mrs. Gandhi was killed five months after she ordered the army to storm the Golden Temple in Amritsar to root out heavily armed Sikh extremists.

Lawyers for the three Sikhs told reporters the ordinance would prejudice the murder pleas. "It is a fraud on parliament and will trample on the citizen's right to know," one defence lawyer said.

Meanwhile, a curfew was ordered in a small town in Maharashtra, a western state where three more people died in sectarian violence, the United News of India (UNI) reported Friday.

Thirteen people have been killed in weeklong protests and arson in the state.

The violence, according to authorities, was triggered by Muslim attacks on Hindu processions celebrating the birth anniversary of a 17th-century Hindu ruler, Shivaji.

UNI quoted state police in Bombay saying two people were burned to death and 40 thatched homes set afire late Thursday in widespread communal violence in Beed district.

Authorities clamped an indefinite curfew on Umapur, 300 kilometres east of Bombay, where protests broke out Thursday night, the agency said.

Meanwhile, a person wounded in earlier interfaith clashes died Friday in a hospital in Nasik city, where eight people have been killed so far, UNI reported.

The sectarian violence erupted in Nasik a week ago and spread to several other towns in the state.

Maharashtra Police Director General S.S. Jog said Friday that the situation in the troubled town had been brought under control by police reinforcements.

## China, Taiwan to hold historic talks

HONG KONG (R) — China and Taiwan Saturday begin their first face-to-face meeting since the civil war of the 1940s to discuss a Taiwan jet and its crew now on the mainland.

Officials of Taiwan's state-run China Airlines and CAAC, China's national carrier, have arrived on the "neutral" ground of this British colony for talks which Western diplomats say should be brief.

"China has already wrung the most important concession from Taiwan — the agreement to meet face-to-face," one diplomat said.

Taiwan made a dramatic policy switch this week by saying it would meet China directly to secure the release of a China Airlines Boeing 747, which would cost \$100 million to replace, and the crew who

landed in the south China city of Canton on May 3.

Plint Wang Xijue said he defected to join his family on the mainland but two other crewmen said they wished to go home.

Diplomats said China was using the incident to force negotiations with anti-Communist Taiwan, which had refused all direct contact since its Nationalist government fled the mainland ahead of the advancing Communist armies in 1949.

China Airlines insisted the talks would cover only the return of the Boeing 747 plane and its crew and warned Peking not to raise political issues.

Political sources said there was still last minute wrangling over the venue, with Taiwan trying to preserve a prominent role for Hong

Kong's Cathay Pacific Airways which acted as broker in arranging the talks.

They said that would minimise the appearance of direct contact while China hoped to limit the role of Cathay as middleman to highlight the direct nature of the talks.

But diplomats said the manoeuvring would not endanger the more important issue of returning the plane and crew.

"There may be some final propaganda point scoring but it is in no one's interest to drag this issue out," said one diplomat.

Political sources in Hong Kong said the main problem would be the return of the plane. The two crewmen, who were still in Canton earlier this week, could be taken to Hong Kong with little trouble.

## Botha gives no ground on majority rule

CAPE TOWN (R) — South African President P.W. Botha has shown no sign of bowing to pressure for black majority rule, delivering a hard-line speech as Commonwealth mediators pursued a peace mission.

Mr. Botha's speech to the advisory President's Council was televised live Thursday during a visit by seven "eminent persons" sent by the Commonwealth to try to bring together the white-led government and black nationalists.

The Commonwealth team's talks were surrounded by secrecy but diplomats said it seemed to be trying to persuade the government to recognise the banned African National Congress (ANC), the main black nationalist organisation, in return for an ANC ceasefire and negotiations.

The ANC wants one person, one vote, and Mr. Botha Thursday defended the position of the country's white minority, who began settling in South Africa in the 17th century.

"We will not allow our spiritual and material heritage, built up over 300 years, to fall willy nilly into the hands of a revolutionary power clique," he said.

He warned "those who perpetrate violence... that if they do not renounce violence, they will inevitably face the full power of the state's disposal, which has not nearly been applied to the full."

In Johannesburg Thursday, a Belgian woman, 44-year-old Helene Passtours, was convicted of treason for helping the ANC.

The ANC has stepped up guerrilla attacks and more than 1,500 people have been killed in black protests in the past 27 months.

Most have died in clashes with security forces, others in violence between black radicals and those they accuse of collaborating with the authorities.

In KwaZulu, which the government intends to make an "independent" black homeland in December under its racial segregation policy, officials said Thursday seven people died in protests this week.

## Centrist likely to win Dominican polls

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (R) — Two centrist candidates — both former presidents — appear favourites in Friday's presidential election in the Dominican Republic.

The election, in which six candidates are standing, promises to be close, according to newspaper evaluations.

Most opinion polls put Jacobo Majluta, 51, of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party

(PRD), as the front-runner. But his strongest rival, 78-year-old poet Joaquin Balaguer of the Reformist Social Christian Party (PRSC), closed the gap in the past few days.

Despite his age, reported ill health and the fact that he is almost blind, Balaguer draws support from rural areas because of the agrarian reforms he initiated toward the end of his 12 years in office from 1966 to 1978.

His authoritarian and personal style of government also won him the esteem of the Middle classes and the business community which surfaced in his backward nation under his administration.

But Mr. Majluta's comparative youth, good health, experience in finance and support among the fast-growing urban population appear to give him the edge, political sources said.

## Author of U.S. political works dies at 71

NEW YORK (R) — Author Theodore White, whose chronicles of U.S. presidential elections became international bestsellers, died late Thursday night a week after suffering a stroke, a hospital spokeswoman said.

White, 71, began a trend in American political reporting with the Making of the President, 1960, a highly detailed account of the election battle between John Kennedy and Richard Nixon.

The book sold 4.2 million copies and stayed on U.S. best-seller lists for almost a year, turning White from a respected magazine writer into the country's most prominent expert on presidential politics.

He wrote three other Making of the President books — in 1964, 1968 and 1972.

White began his career in journalism as a Time magazine correspondent in China during World

War II. His dispatches criticising the Nationalist government often were censored by the magazine, then run by the strongly pro-Nationalist Henry Luce.

After resigning from Time, White wrote a bestseller Thunder Out of China.

He also broke his pattern of presidential campaign books with a 1975 work, Breach of Faith — The Fall of Richard Nixon, about the factors that led to Nixon's fall from power and resignation.

## Contadora group opens crucial round of peace talks

PANAMA CITY (Agencies) — Deputy foreign ministers of the four-nation Contadora group were expected to open crucial talks Friday with counterparts from the five central American countries to try to iron out longstanding differences over a regional peace accord.

The meeting is expected to be a make-or-break session for the peace plan, which calls for arms limitation in Central America, troops reduction and a ban on international military manoeuvres.

The Contadora group — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — has been working since January 1983 to reach a negotiated end to regional bloodshed.

The latest round of talks here, scheduled to last until Sunday, has been thrown into the spotlight by self-imposed pressures on the group to come up quickly with the concrete results that have eluded it for more than three years.

Negotiations held under Contadora auspices last month broke down with little sign of progress after Nicaragua's Sandinista government said it would refuse to

sign any agreement committing it to disarmament unless the United States first vowed to stop backing anti-Sandinista rebels.

U.S. officials, including special envoy to Central America Philip Habbib, have indicated that the Reagan administration is willing to stop supporting the rebels, but only if Nicaragua signs the Contadora treaty.

Despite the apparent impasse reached last month, the group set an ambitious June 6 deadline for the Central American countries to narrow their differences at the bargaining table and sign the peace accord.

Panama's Foreign Minister Jorge Ahadía said Thursday that two "thorny points" of the pact were still under negotiation — arms limitation and troop reductions, and international military manoeuvres including the presence of foreign advisers.

Even if the Central Americans can come to an agreement on those clauses, the prospects of meeting the deadline appear exceedingly dim to most diplomats unless there is some sudden change

in the positions maintained by Nicaragua and Washington.

Mr. Ahadía Aries told reporters Thursday that Nicaragua had made a formal commitment to sign the Contadora treaty.

He referred an April 12 letter from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to the Contadora group countries in which Mr. Ortega said Nicaragua would sign the peace treaty as requested on June 6, provided that by that date United States aggression against Nicaragua had totally ceased.

Meanwhile, Costa Rican civil guardsmen were sent to the border with Nicaragua on Friday to meet anti-Sandinista rebel leader Eden Pastora and 400 followers who are seeking political asylum in Costa Rica.

Costa Rican authorities said Pastora's aides in San Jose already had submitted a written application for asylum on his behalf, and that the request was being studied.

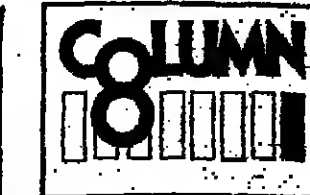
President Oscar Arias Sanchez said this week he would consider granting asylum to Pastora if the guerrilla leader promised to lay

down his arms and "stop being what he is today, one more commandante in the anti-Sandinista fight."

Members of Pastora's Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, one of the smallest of the Contra groups fighting the Nicaraguan government, planned to lead journalists before dawn Friday to the spot where Pastora was to cross the San Juan River. The river forms the border between the two Central American nations.

Pastora's rebels have used southern Nicaragua as their base for skirmishes that prompted hundreds of complaints of border violations by both countries. Known as "Commander Zero" during the Sandinista revolution that ousted Nicaragua's Somoza government in 1979, Pastora later broke with the Sandinistas because of political disagreements.

Costa Rica's interior minister, Guido Fernandez, said police were sent to the border later Wednesday to await Pastora's arrival and take them to a safe place while Pastora's asylum application is studied.



## Man who sold fake Chernobyl film charged with fraud

ROME (R) — A Frenchman alleged to have sold a fake film of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor to Italian and American television networks has been arrested and charged with fraud, police said Friday.

Thomas Garenc, 24, was arrested at the Rome headquarters of the American television network NBC on Wednesday night and was transferred to a jail in the northern town of Trieste Friday morning, a police spokesman told Reuters. NBC said it could not comment on the report. Garenc is accused of selling a film which he claimed showed a fire raging at the Chernobyl plant, scene of the recent Soviet nuclear accident, but which was alleged to actually feature an Italian cement factory in Trieste surrounded by a haze of industrial fumes. The film was broadcast by the Italian television network RAI and by the ABC and NBC networks in the United States, according to reports here. The alleged fraud was discovered only after RAI received a flood of phone calls from television viewers in Trieste, claiming they had seen their local cement factory on the midday news.

Cook puts his foot in it

MANILA (R) — Italian pizza cook Gabriele Bruni walked into trouble when he tried to leave the Philippines with size 12 running shoes on his size eight feet. Airport security became suspicious "because he waddled in a curious way" through the X-ray machine, and his feet were out of proportion to his size," said spokesman Sergeant Felix Botardo. Bruni, 22, took off his running shoes and police found nearly one kilogramme of dried marijuana tucked into the lining and the toe caps. Police said Bruni, who was on his way home to Siena after working for eight months on a resort island in the central Philippines, was turned over to drugs officers.

## Doctors, nurses jailed for medicine fraud

MOSCOW (R) — A group of Soviet doctors and nurses have been given long terms of imprisonment for stealing medicines meant for hospital patients, a newspaper has reported. Medizinskaya Gazeta (medical gazette) said the group, from southern Russia, replaced the medicines with cheap and ineffective substitutes — and sometimes with none at all. They then swapped the real medicines for bottles of alcohol on the black market. The newspaper did not say if anyone died as a result of the fraud or when it took place.

## 20 hurt as patients attack striking doctors

MYMENSINGH, Bangladesh (R) — At least 20 doctors were injured in attacks by patients at Mymensingh Medical College Hospital in northern Bangladesh, medical authorities said. They said angry patients smashed the doors and windows of dormitories, ransacked offices and chased staff in protest at a month-long strike by junior doctors demanding permanent jobs. Police said some patients fled the hospital and raided several private clinics, apparently to show their opposition to high treatment charges. They gave no further details.

## Father watches as killer son executed

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (R) — A double killer who converted to Islam during his spell on death row was executed by lethal injection after a short, calm conversation with his father. Jay Kelly Pinkerton, 24, was convicted of killing a woman he stabbed more than 30 times and sexually mutilated after breaking into her home. He was also under death sentence for the knife killing of another woman. Pinkerton asked his family to witness the execution but his mother and others did not want to see him die and only his father was present. He uttered a prayer and a chant in Arabic after the injection, said twice: "I feel dizziness," yawned, and died. His son officials predicted his execution could start a flood in Texas, where there are more than 300 killers on death row. Pinkerton was the third to die this year and 13th since the state resumed executions in 1982.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### UPSIDE DOWN IS EASY

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ A10  
♥ AK7  
♦ J752  
♣ A843

WEST  
♠ KQ7  
♥ 10653  
♦ AK10963  
♣ Void

EAST  
♠ J842  
♥ 42  
♦ Q34  
♣ 10952

SOUTH  
♠ 9853  
♥ QJ85  
♦ Void  
♣ KQJ76

The bidding:  
South West North East  
Pass 1 NT Pass  
2 ♣ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass  
5 ♣ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♣.

When there are high trumps on the table, you should consider playing the hand as a dummy reversal. Sometimes, even one high trump can be enough.

Even though an overall of one no trump leads to a four-card major, South could bid the enemy suit just in case North had made a value bid, ignoring distribution. When

North denied a major, South introduced his long suit and the best game contract was soon reached.

Declarer ruffed the opening diamond lead, and it looked as if the hand would be a cinch — on any normal trump division at least one spade could be ruffed in dummy. But at trick two South received the bad news when he laid down the king of clubs. Now he could no longer draw trumps, for that would leave him with three losing spades. Nor could he plan to give up a spade and then play along cross-ruff lines, for then the defenders would end up with trump control and declarer would not be able to take four heart tricks.

Declarer found a neat way out of the impasse — a mini dummy reversal. He cashed the queen-jack of trumps, crossed to the table with the king of hearts and ruffed a diamond in hand. Next, he returned to the board with the ace of spades and drew the last outstanding trump with the ace of clubs, shuffling a spade from hand.

All that was left to do was to cash the hearts. Declarer scored six trump tricks, four hearts and the ace of spades. His only losers were two spade tricks at the end.